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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.15 „ to 1.45 „ ... „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ ... „ 10 „
2.15 „ to 5.00 „ ... „ 15 „
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	Mukden „ Ar.		11.26 „	
$ 11.50	Mukden „ Lv.		11.40 „	
	Changchun „ Ar.		7.10 a.m.	
$ 5.00	Changchun „ Lv.		*7.30 „	
	Hsinking „ Ar.		*9.09 „	

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$ 7.12.50	Changchun „ Lv.	5.00 „	
	Mukden „ Ar.	9.40 p.m.	
$ 14.50	Mukden „ Lv.	10.00 „	Fri. Sat. Wed.
	Dairen „ Ar.	7.45 a.m.	Sat. Mon.
$ 25	Dairen „ Lv.	8.00 „	Noon Tuesday
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UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, July 9th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before April 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, THE UNIVERSITY, HONGKONG.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before May 2nd, 1917.

The following Scholarships and Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves:—

(a) Two King Edward VII. Scholarships of £40 a year each, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A Candidate for these Scholarships must be under the age of 21 on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) One President's Scholarship of Four Hundred Dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A Candidate for this Scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st, and must before the first day of the Examination submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese Parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII. Scholarship.

(c) Two Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Scholarships of 300 Dollars a year each for 4 years, tenable in the Faculty of Engineering. These Scholarships will be awarded to poor students who would otherwise be unable to enter the University.

(d) Five cash prizes of $100 each (Hongkong Currency).

Candidates who secure King Edward VII. or President's Scholarships or cash prizes must enter the University on the day on which the University Session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917.

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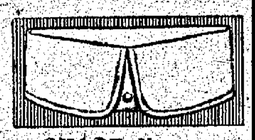

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HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 2nd March, 1917, state:—

Our last report was dated 23rd February, and during the interval which has elapsed business has been very much interrupted by the Race holidays, with the result that scarcely any transactions have taken place and prices show little change since our last. The market remains dull and heavy for both speculative and investment stocks.

Shanghai market continues in much the same condition as ours. Singapore market for Rubber shares is rather stronger, with a few small advances. The following are to-day's wired quotations from Singapore:—

Alor Gajahs	$3.85
Ayer Panas	11.90
Glenealys	2.30
Kedahs	4.00
Kempas	8.10
Malaka Pindas	2.45 cum div of 10 cts.
Malakoffs	4.75
New Serendahs	4.40 ex. div. of 50 cts.
Sandycrofts	5.30 cum div. of 15 cts.
Tapahs	21.25

Plantation Rubber in London is 3/2 per lb. Bar Silver is quoted at 37½. Sterling T.T. is 2/4½. Singapore T.T. is 99½. Shanghai T.T. and Bank's buying rate for 3d/s Bills remain nominal.

BANKS.—Are now quoted, ex dividend of $22.12, at $687 with sellers at the rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Small sales of Unions have been made at $900, and they are now nominal at this figure. Other prices are nominal at last week's prices.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Nothing has been done and prices are nominal and unaltered.

SHIPPING.—Douglases show no change and are on offer at $109. Indo-China Deferred have sellers at $125. Small sales of Steamboats are reported at 310. Star Ferries nominal and unchanged at 533.

OILS.—Langkats have declined to $18, at which sales have been effected. Shells and Ural Caspians have not been dealt in and prices are nominal at quotation. The British Burmah Company has declared an interim dividend of 2½ per cent., and the price of the shares has advanced to 6/9 in London.

REFINERIES.—No business is reported. There are buyers of China Sugars at $110½. Malabons are nominal at $33.

MINING.—Kailangs are nominal at 36/-, with probable small buyers at 34/6. Small sales of Raubs have been made at $2.35. Tronohs are unaltered.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are rather lower at $125. Kowloon Wharves show no change with sellers at $83. Shanghai Docks are slightly better and are wanted at $83.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Market has been neglected. Humphreys are wanted at $64, but West Points are offering at $72, and Hotels at $107. Lands and Central Estates are both nominal at last week's prices.

COTTON MILLS.—Shanghai Cottons improved to a buying rate of $118, but have since slipped back to $116, at which there are buyers. Kung Yiks and Yangtszepoos are rather easier with sellers at $83 and 85 respectively. Ewos unaltered at $145 nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements are a shade better at $11.20. China Borneos are in request at $8 and China Lights at $4.65. Electrics could be placed at 340. China Providents are offering at $8.30 ex div. of 70 cts. Dairy Farms are to be had at $24. Ropes have been done at $32, although the Company has declared the same dividend and bonus ($2.00) as last year. Tramways came to business at $7.30. Peak Tramways are quoted $9.80 nominal.

MEMO.—Next Settlement Day, 29th March.

COTTON YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, in their report dated March 2nd, state:—

The interval following our last report, issued on the 7th ult., has been characterised by a remarkable improvement both in the volume of transactions and in the situation of prices, and we have to record an active market with rates showing, on the whole, an advance of $5 to $6.

The steady look assumed by silver in the early part of the period, coupled with a more satisfactory state of clearances and better enquiries from the countries, induced both dealers and importers to operate with some confidence, and several important transactions transpired both for spot and floating cargo. The last few days, however, have been practically without business, an *impasse* having been created by a systematic fall in the remitting rate and the difficulty of securing exchange, and the market closes exceptionally quiet, although rates are distinctly firmer.

The business of the fortnight comprises 7,100 bales.

The statistical position is fast gathering strength, and, in view of the very restricted arrivals and the difficulties of financing shipment and covering war risks, it is quite on the cards to expect a maintenance of the present high level of prices.

Stocks are estimated at 23,000 bales, including 16,000 bales sold but uncleared.

ARRIVALS.—The extra strs. *Tenshin Maru*, *Dilwara* and *Penang Maru* from Bombay have brought in 3,500 bales for Hongkong and 3,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coste ports, 1,000 bales.

SHANGHAI reveals a much livelier state of affairs and all-yarns are said to be in active request at a considerable premium.

JAPANESE YARNS.—About 2,735 bales are reported sold at an advance of $5 to $7. Stocks have nearly run out, the business passing being mostly on the c.i.f. basis. 150 bales Setsu No. 10 at $143, $146; 350 bales Setsu No. 20 at $173/175, $183; 1,400 bales Nagasaki No. 20 at $172/174, $182; 150 bales 3 Horses No. 16 at $169, $172; 500 bales Yellow Joss No. 20 at $166/174, $177; 35 bales Gold Fish No. 20 at $188, $191; 150 bales Sundries No. 10 at $139/141, $138/145.

RAW COTTON.—No sales in Bengal or Chinese. Quotations:—Bengal, at $26 to $30; Chinese, at $29 to $35 per picul.

"SQUEEZE" ON CHINESE RAILWAYS.

STRICTURES BY THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

"On Order just issued by the Minister of Communications deals with the lack of prosperity in the railways under his department, which he attributes to the exercise of "squeeze" by the officials and *employés*, which he terms "illegal extortion." The Order, *inter alia*, says:—"There are, however, a number of reasons accounting for the lack of prosperity of railway traffic in this country, but the most important one is the illegal extortions of officials in railway-stations. In the different railways, however, there are honest men who discharge their duty faithfully and incorruptibly, but, so far as our knowledge goes, there are not a few who are incompetent and dishonest. Whenever a merchant applies to them for the transportation of goods, they generally extort illegal charges under various names, such as "station charge," "booking office charge," "loading and unloading charge," "godown charge," and so forth. Hence, instead of collecting the freight, the transportation companies often compel the merchants to pay some extra bribes, which are collected by the railway officials just as the Government collects the additional tax in addition to the principal tax. If merchants refuse to pay such extra charges, they soon find out to their cost. The railway officials will try every way to delay the shipping of their goods or give them trouble whenever goods are weighed and loaded in the car. In consequence of the trouble and inconvenience caused by the discontented officials, the merchants will sustain heavier losses than he would, if he paid the illegal extortion of the railway officials. Under such circumstances, complaints against such grievances are heard everywhere, and the merchants have tried as far as they can to refrain from having their goods shipped by railway. If such a corrupt state of affairs be allowed to continue without radical reform of the administration, how can the Government expect prosperity of its railway traffic? The directors and traffic managers of the Government railways are hereby reminded that, being charged by the Government with the management of the railway, they are directly responsible for such affairs. They are hereby ordered to devise measures for stamping out such corrupt practices and introduce necessary reforms as are required by the existing conditions of the railways, at the same time they should print notices in plain language and post them at every railway station together with the freight charges for transportation of goods. Such notices should also be distributed to the Chamber of Commerce at different places and the latter should also be requested to inform the merchants thereof of the new system of transportation now being enforced by the railways. As soon as this is done the merchants should be informed that whenever they have goods to be transported by railway, they shall be required to pay only the charges as fixed by the railway authorities and mentioned in such posters. Any extra charge extorted by the railway officials from the merchants shall be considered as bribery and the offender shall be liable to punishment.

PANIC OF GERMANS IN PEKING.

LEGATION ARCHIVES BURNT: GUARDS DISAPPEARED.

The Peking Correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*, writing to his paper under date February 25th, says:—

Many rumours are afloat with regard to the preparations being made by the Germans for their forthcoming eviction. Chinese reports state that the archives of the Legation are being burnt and that the Legation guard, composed of regulars and conscripts, has slipped away to Tsingtao. A total of about 30 men have vanished into thin air, and wherever the men may have gone the barrack gates are no longer guarded by sentries.

It is said that large quantities of silver have been removed by night from the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank in the Legation Quarter to the Chinese City.

The Germans are certainly perturbed at the prospect of measures being taken against them, and the Legation officials are making frantic efforts among the military officers to get them to use their influence to restrain the Government from taking further steps. In certain directions these efforts have been successful, and pro-German military men and other reactionaries have been rendered enthusiastically Germanophil by German hospitality and German largesse, and are working hard for their patrons.

Meanwhile it is satisfactory to record that Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, who now has a healthy understanding of the position of China, is vigorously combating the pro-German party. He takes the view that, as the existence of China depends on the observation of her international obligations, it is essential for her, for her own protection, to follow America in protesting against the German violation of recognized international law.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Orders for Week ending March 10th.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Public Vaccination at Head Quarters every evening (Sunday excepted), from 7.30 to 9.30.

SAIYINGPUN DIVISION.

Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.—Company and Stretcher Drill.

Saturday, 2 p.m.—Parade for duty. Instructions will be issued is due course.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Wednesday, 4.30 p.m.—Company and Stretcher Drill.

VICTORIA DIVISION.

Thursday, 5.15 p.m.—Company Drill.

(Sgd.) E. RALPHS
(Officer in charge of District).

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1917.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

The undermentioned having joined the Corps are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—

No. 2075 Pte. R. M. Silva to Right Section M.G. Co.

No. 2074 Gr. R. H. Whiteford to Artillery Battery.

No. 2075 Spr. J. N. Washington to Engineer Company.

No. 2076 Pte. J. H. Mugford to Signalling Section.

LEAVE.

No. 2017 Pte. C. H. Watkins is granted leave for the duration of the war from 1st March, 1917.

No. 1711 Pte. A. Anderson is granted leave for the duration of the war from 28th February, 1917.

No. 1285 Corpl. L. M. Whyte is granted leave for the duration of the war from 31st March, 1917.

No. 1221 Lce.-Cpl. H. West is granted leave for the duration of the war from 1st March, 1917.

No. 1886 Pte. C. P. Ross is granted 12 months' leave from 5th March, 1917.

PROMOTIONS.

(a.) To be Temporary 2nd-Lieutenants, dated 2nd March, 1917: No. 1754 Staff Sergeant W. J. Hill, No. 1832 Staff Sergeant T. H. Matthewman, No. 1838 Staff Inspector G. E. Marley.

(b.) To be Corporal, dated 2nd March, 1917: No. 1392 Lce.-Corpl. W. H. Edmonds. To be Lce.-Corpl., dated 2nd March, 1917, No. 1506 Pte. H. H. Pegg.

TRANSFERRED.

No. 1542 Gr. G. Perkins is transferred from Artillery Battery to Left Section M.G. Co., dated 2.3.17.

No. 1471 Gr. D. MacCrae is transferred from Artillery Battery to Engineer Co., dated 2.3.17.

STRUCK OFF.

The leave granted to No. 1975 Spr. G. Mavor having expired, he is struck off the strength of the Corps from 3rd March, 1917.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Detail of Engineer Company duties at Lyeemun from 1st to 16th inst. has been posted at Headquarters.

PARADES.

Monday, 5th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Left, Centre, Right Sections M.G. Co., Scouts Co. and Civil Service Company in marching order with 150 rounds ball ammunition on Murray Parade Ground.
5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters under Corpl. Edgcumbe and Corpl. Grimes.
5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.
8 to 10.30 p.m. E. L. Class No. 1 and Engine Drivers of Class No. 3 at Belchers Battery.
8 to 10.30 p.m. Electricians of Class No. 3 at Kowloon West Battery.

Tuesday, 6th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery.
5.15 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.
5.15 Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.
5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" Classes at Wellington Barracks.
5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.
8 to 10.30 p.m. E. L. Class No. 2 at Belchers Battery.

Wednesday, 7th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. E. L. Classes 1, 2, and 3 and all members of Engineer Company not on duty at Volunteer Headquarters for lecture by Lieut. Stevenson, H.K.V.C., on "Mirrors and Searchlight Arc."

Thursday, 8th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.
5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.
5.30 p.m. Officers and N.C.Os. of Left, Centre, Right Sections M.G. Co., Scouts Co., and Civil Service Co. on Polo Ground for instruction in "Fire Discipline and Control" by the Inspecting Officer.
8 to 10.30 p.m. E. L. Class No. 1 and Engine Drivers of Class No. 3 at Belchers Battery.
8 to 10.30. Electricians of Class No. 3 at Kowloon West Battery.

Friday, 9th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery.
5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters. C.S.M. Witchell and Cpl. Grrmes will attend.
5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" Classes at Wellington Barracks.
5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.
8 to 10.30 p.m. E. L. Class No. 2 at Belchers Battery.

DETAIL.

On duty 4th inst.—Right Sec. M.G. Co.
" 5th inst.—Scouts Co.
" 6th inst.—Scouts Co.
" 7th inst.—Artillery Battery.
" 8th inst.—Civil Service Co.
" 9th inst.—Centre Sec. M.G. Co.
" 10th inst.—Belchers 6" Sec.

Orderly Officer from 4th to 10th inst.—Lieut. Wright.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, March, 2nd, 1917.

NOTICE.

The Donnelly and Whyte Cup has been won by No. 1149 Sergeant T. Sutherland, Engineer Company, H.K.V.C.

Brass cash is still being exported to Japan in large quantities from Shantung, says the *Japan Chronicle*, in spite of the strict prohibition ordered by the local officials. Japanese merchants, it is said, have erected furnaces within the railway zone to smelt the brass cash into bars. They are collecting the cash at the rate of $26 per hundred catties, and selling it abroad at the rate of $49.40. Many of them have made great fortunes out of this illegal business.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 4th March, to the morning of Sunday, 11th March—H.K.V.C.
Next for duty—"A" Co. H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer—Lieut. A. H. Thornhill.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH MARCH.

Monday, 5th inst.:—
Sergeants will attend a class of instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Scandal Point at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sgt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.
Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lce.-Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.
Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 6th inst.:—
Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 7th inst.:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.
"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
All Officers and Non-commissioned Officers on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 8th inst.:—
Sergeants will attend a class of Instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Scandal Point at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.
Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.
Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Full Marching order 150 rounds ammunition.
Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor L/Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Friday, 9th inst.:—
"A" and "B" Cos. Machine Gun and Signalling Sections on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. Dress: Full Marching order with 150 rounds ammunition. All exempted members will attend.

Saturday, 10th inst.:—
"A" and "B" Cos., including all exempted members, Mounted Section Machine Gun and Signalling Sections on the Cricket Ground at 2 p.m. Dress: Full Marching order with 150 rounds ammunition.

TRANSFER.

No. 100 Pte. F. Allen is transferred from Co. "B," Platoon No. V., Section 3, to Co. "B," Platoon No. VI., Section 5.

No. 16 Pte. R. E. O. Bird is transferred to the Mounted Section.

STRENGTH.

No. 262 L/Cpl. J. B. Thomson is transferred to the H.K.V.C. Engineer Company and reverts to the ranks at his own request.

(Sgd.) G. K. H. BRUTTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

NO. 2 COMPANY CHURCH PARADE.

All Ranks of No. 2 Company (including Recruits in possession of uniform) will attend Church Parade at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday, March 4th. Fall in at Central Station at 4.30 p.m. sharp. Uniform, caps with covers, but without rifles. The Band will also attend.

PARADES.

Monday, March 5th.—Recruits of all Companies except of No. 2 Company.
Tuesday, March 6th.—No. 2 Company Recruits' Platoon. Examination of Classes I., II., and III. at Queen's College, 6 p.m.
Wednesday—March 7th.—Recruits of all Companies recommended for passing out. The A.S.P. (R.) will take this parade.
Thursday, March 8th.—Orchestra Practice.
Friday, March 9th.—No. 2 Company Recruits' Platoon.

PROMOTIONS.

The Hon. C.S.P. has sanctioned the following promotions:—
Band Sergeant J. D. Osmund to be Crown Sergeant.
Bandsmen P. N. Sequeira and S. F. Pinna to be Band Sergeants.

STANDING ORDERS.

In Standing Order I. (b) page 2, add the words "and the Assistant Band-Master."

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1917.

H.K.P.R. EASTER "BISLEY."

In connection with the Individual Competition for H.E. the Governor's Cup, the following information in connection with the Targets is issued:—

Range.	*Description of Targets.*
100 Yards	—4 foot square, 6 inch Bull.
200 Yards } 300 Yards }	—200 Yards Bisley Figure.
400 Yards } 500 Yards }	—500 Yards Bisley Figure.
600 Yards	—Bisley Circular, 18in. Bull.

Prizes will also be awarded for the best Shot amongst, respectively, the Army, Navy, Police, and non-Service Competitors.

Competitors are requested to send their names (with rank and unit) to Inspector H. A. Lammert, Police Reserve Headquarters' Club, Prince's Buildings, on or before Friday, March 30th.

THE WAR.

DETAILS OF THE GERMAN RETREAT.

GERMANY'S INDUCEMENT TO MEXICO.

A SHARE IN THE PRIZES OF GERMAN VICTORY!

RECOVERY OF BRITISH PRESTIGE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

TURKISH REMNANT SHATTERED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

MORE INTERESTING DETAILS.

LONDON, March 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing under date of February 28th, states:—The German evacuation of the fortress of Gommecourt is most interesting, because it marks the northward extension of their retreat. Here also the German work of destruction had been most effective. Craters had been blown in the roadway, and trees felled across it were liberally used. Various devices designed to explode on contact were secreted in trenches.

The fighting yesterday was more open, in consequence of the British pressing the enemy rearguards more vigorously. Things were also busy on the Somme front, where a successful attack was made on Sailly Saillisel, designed to straighten the line. The enemy undoubtedly realises the riskiness of his movement, and is abandoning much ammunition, owing to want of time in which to destroy it.

When a British patrol approached Gommecourt on Monday night, the party was received with a sharp fire, showing that it was still garrisoned. Thereupon guns were concentrated on the position all night long, and at daybreak a strong patrol, plentifully supplied with Lewis guns and bombs, and preceded by a barrage, advanced and found Gommecourt empty.

As an instance of the British tactics to keep the Germans "jumpy," the Australians near Armentieres sweepingly rushed the third line and mowed down the fleeing Germans with Lewis guns. The Australians bombed dug-outs, collected twenty prisoners and counted a hundred corpses, exclusive of those killed by the Lewis guns, altogether accounting probably for two hundred and fifty.

The British line now runs from the north of Gommecourt, through Puisieux, Achiet le Petit, Irles and Ligny, to between Transloy and Les Boeufs.

LONDON, March 2nd.

Around Ligny we are now upon ground which is actually higher than Bapaume, so that the only question is that of advancing guns to dominate and render Bapaume untenable. The enemy has greatly damaged the main Albert Road, maintaining steady artillery fire on it, and making its repair more difficult. There are hints of developments of the most dramatic nature if the weather holds.

A GERMAN EUPHEMISM.

LONDON, March 1st.

A German official wireless message says:—We voluntarily evacuated our foremost positions on both banks of the Ancre and took up another defensive line. The enemy remained in ignorance of our movements and our rearguards compelled the enemy to fight for the possession of the destroyed country. Retreating before superior attackers, our weak detachments inflicted sanguinary losses.

A REMARKABLE EXPLANATION.

LONDON, March 1st.

The Paris *Journal's* correspondent gives a remarkable explanation of the British success on the Ancre. He says it was due particularly to the terrific efficacy of new gas shells, which caused the enemy astonishingly heavy losses.

GERMAN SUPPLY LINE THREATENED.

PARIS, March 1st.

It is pointed out that the British advance on the Ancre endangers the important German supply line from Achiet le Petit to Arras.

A PRUDENT POLICY.

PARIS, March 1st.

The *Echo de Paris* commends General Gough's prudence in not throwing forward the cavalry and infantry, and avoiding a possible trap.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH REPORT.

LONDON, March 2nd.

General Haig reports that during the month of February the British captured 2,133 prisoners, including 36 officers.

The enemy continues to retreat.

We advanced northward of Miraumont 600 yards on a mile and a half front.

We discharged gas shells southward of Souchez, and made a raid.

We also entered trenches north-eastward of Givenchy.

The enemy raided trenches near Ablaincourt and Raincourt, but were ejected.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, March 1st.

British attacks at Le Transloy and Sailly failed, with the exception that two narrow positions were captured.

A wireless German official report states that a strong English attack eastward of Souchez failed.

FRENCH REPORT.

A French official announcement states:—Artillery has been active on both sides of the Ancre.

Enemy attempts to reconnoitre in the region of Roye broke down under our fire.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREEK TREACHERY.

PATROL WIPED OUT AND BODIES MUTILATED.

LONDON, March 1st.

Reuter's Correspondent with the French at Macedonian Headquarters reports that the Greek Comitadjis in the neutral zone at South Korica surrounded and wiped out a patrol a dozen strong and afterwards mutilated their bodies.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUMANIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, March 1st.

A wireless Russian official message says:—We counter-attacked on the Jacobeni-Kimpolung high road unsuccessfully.

Northward of the recaptured southern position, the Roumanians captured a height to the north of the Zaval River.

RUSSIAN HELP FOR RUMANIA.

JASSY, March 1st.

The Premier, M. Bratiano, has returned from Petrograd, well satisfied with the Russian promises of generous assistance, the effect of which will soon be seen.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RECENT COAST RAID.

A GERMAN PHANTASY.

AMSTERDAM, March 1st.

A Berlin official message gives the following fantastic account of the recent naval raid:—"Our torpedo-boats raided the Channel beyond the Dover-Calais line and entered the mouth of the Thames. British destroyers stationed in the Channel scattered, after a fierce artillery fight, and avoided further action by beating a hasty retreat. We did not suffer any loss or damage. The enemy was not further observed here. Another section raided without finding any guard, as far as North Foreland into the Downs, and bombarded coast defence works at Margate and vessels quite near the coast. No commercial traffic was observed."

It is hardly necessary to state that the account is a travesty of the facts.

THE LATEST SINKINGS.

LONDON, February 27th.

The following sinkings are reported:—The steamers *Algiers*, *Aries* and *Dorothy*, and two small craft, all British. The total tonnage, including the *Laconia*, is 27,000.

THE "LACONIA" OUTRAGE.

A PRIEST'S STORY.

LONDON, February 27th.

The Reverend Father Waring, of Baltimore, interviewed at Queenstown, said the crew of the *Laconia* numbered 217 and the passengers seventy-five. Father Waring was talking with the surgeon in the latter's room when a shock knocked down the ornaments and caused the ship to shudder violently. Father Waring rushed to his state-room to get a life-belt and then went on deck to his allotted boat station. The passengers were calm, despite the confusion caused by the extinction of the electric lights. The ladies were allowed to enter the boats first. Father Waring's boat was jammed in lowering, and it hung dangerously. The ship's surgeon cut the tackle, when it descended safely.

Another priest had a terrible experience. He helped in the rowing and in attending those injured, though he was himself injured.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 2nd.

The substitute races for the Derby, Oaks, and the Ascot Gold Cup will be run at Newmarket on the 30th May, 1st June, and the 12th June, respectively.

EARLIER CABLES.

ORGANISING MAN-POWER.

INDUSTRIES MAY BE CLOSED DOWN.

LONDON, February 27th.

Mr. Henderson, speaking at Sunderland, said that if the closing down of industries was necessary to win the war, they must be closed down. The Government was determined to secure a speedy fruition of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's plans. The country's danger was more obvious than ever. There were three and a half million men in non-essential trades, including a million and a quarter in hotels, entertainments and stockbrokers' offices.

RESTRICTED OCCUPATIONS.

LONDON, February 27th.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking at Glasgow, said a list would be issued immediately of restricted occupations, in which no fresh male labour might be employed without express permission.

LATEST CABLES.

RESTRICTION OF EMPLOYMENT.

LONDON, March 1st.

A new Order issued prohibits the engagement or transfer in employment of men between 18 and 61 in occupations, of which a comprehensive list is issued, unless the employers are occupied in the execution of Government contracts or work of national importance. The Order provides for priority of attention to Government work.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

THE FRUITS OF PRESSURE.

LONDON, March 1st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Forster, in introducing the Army Estimates, stated that for the last two or three months our operations on the West front had been confined to minor attacks, in which we had inflicted considerable losses on the enemy. We had taken prisoner over three thousand, and had gained ground of considerable importance.

During the last few days, however, as the result of our continuous pressure on the Ancre front, the enemy had retired on a front of twelve miles and to a depth of two miles. We had taken possession of ten villages and several important positions, to which the enemy had, hitherto, clung with the utmost determination.

LATEST CABLES.

Mr. Forster stated that new Flying Schools were being established in Canada and Egypt. He paid a tribute to the valuable services of a large number of the Dominion air-pilots. While he would not boast what they will do if there are more Zeppelin raids, they had profited fully by experience. He mentioned that four thousand miles of railway had been constructed in all theatres of war for the transport of big guns and supplies. Apart from malaria in German East Africa, the health of the troops was most satisfactory. Enteric had almost disappeared. The number of cases of typhoid among the British troops in France to the 1st November were 4,571, compared with 60,000 with 8,227 deaths in the South African war. (Cheers.) The cases among those not inoculated were fifteen times higher than among those inoculated, and the death ratio seventy times higher.

Continuing, Mr. Forster said the enemy had hitherto impressed upon his troops the necessity of defending their positions and fighting to the very end. In view of such instructions this withdrawal could not but have an unfavourable effect on the enemy troops and the German people—when the latter knew. Probably the enemy was retiring, not merely as a defensive measure, but with the object of saving his strength for a great blow on one or other of the Allied fronts. There was every indication that he would make a supreme effort to end the war in his favour in 1917, which can only be met by corresponding determination on the part of the British Empire and the Allies. (Cheers.)

EARLIER CABLES.

EFFECTS OF BRITISH BLOCKADE.

GERMANY SUFFERING SERIOUSLY.

LONDON, March 1st.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil said that while it was difficult to state the results of the British blockade, there was every reason to believe that there was a serious shortage of food-stuffs and of certain important materials in enemy countries. He believed that for some months no substantial oversea imports through Scandinavian countries had gone into Germany, while recently, as a result of negotiations with these countries, the export of their products to Germany had considerably diminished. There had been no material oversea exports from Germany.

THE "POST" NEXT.

LONDON, February 27th.

The *Morning Post* has increased its price to twopence.

THE IRISH TROUBLE.

WORKING FOR AGREEMENT.

LONDON, February 27th.

The *Daily News* states that, at the instance of the Government, conversations are proceeding between Ulstermen and Nationalists to ascertain whether a Home Rule agreement is possible.

It is proposed that the Nationalists should undertake to recruit 40,000 men to fill the gaps in the Irish regiments.

THE HUN IN MEXICO.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURE.

NEW YORK, March 1st.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press reveals the fact that Germany, in planning unrestricted submarining, promised Mexico financial support to re-conquer Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and to share the prizes of German victory if Mexico declared war on the United States, in the event of the latter not remaining neutral. Japan, through Mexican mediation, was to be urged to abandon the Allies and to attack the United States.

LATEST CABLES.

THE CLIMAX OF GERMAN TREACHERY.

NEW YORK, March 1st.

Germany's promise to Mexico is contained in a document now published textually, dated 19th January, and signed by Herr von Zimmerman, and actually sent through Count Bernstorff. It was in President Wilson's hands when he broke off relations, a fact which is considered a sufficient answer to the German Chancellor's complaint regarding American brusqueness in connection therewith.

The document is regarded as a climax to the German Embassy's machinations, the extent of which, if fully realised, would create immense public indignation.

Herr von Zimmerman's proposal regarding Japan is specially interesting in view of the belief of the Chiefs of the American Army that if Japan ever invaded the United States it would be through Mexico into the Mississippi valley, in order to split the country in twain.

The revelations will undoubtedly have a profound effect on the country and Congress.

JAPAN EXONERATED.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.

Mr. Lansing, referring to Herr von Zimmerman's Note, has authorised the statement:—"We do not believe that Japan had any knowledge of this, or that she would consider any enemy propositions."

EARLIER CABLES.

THE BRITISH SUCCESSES.

COMMENTS AND TRIBUTES.

LONDON, February 28th.

Lord Curzon has paid a tribute to General Maude's brilliant and successful feat of arms.

Lord Crewe said that General Maude's command was stamped with the vital qualities of prudence and vigour.

FRENCH EULOGIUMS.

The newspapers pay a tribute to the perseverance and energy of the British in earning successes on the Ancre and in Mesopotamia. They say that Britain is to be heartily congratulated on the fine revenge for the loss of Kut.

BOOTY AND PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 1st.

A Mesopotamia official announcement states that cavalry and gunboats continued the pursuit of the beaten enemy all day on Tuesday and captured six guns and a large river vessel, as well as a number of prisoners, thirty pontoons, much bridging material and a quantity of equipment, arms and ammunition.

TURKS "COMPLETELY SHATTERED.

LONDON, March 1st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. W. Forster announced that General Maude had stated that the remnant of the Turks had been completely shattered, and would only reach Bagdad as a disorderly mob. Over 2,000 had been taken prisoner since February 24th and 5,000 since the commencement of the offensive on February 13th. The total Turks killed and wounded are estimated to be over 20,000. He paid a high tribute to the dash and endurance of the troops, and to the skill of General Maude.

NEWSPAPER REJOICING.

LONDON, February 27th.

The newspapers rejoice at the re-capture of Kut, and pay tribute to the skill of the British commanders and the heroism and endurance of the troops. They emphasise that this restoration of British prestige in Mesopotamia will have far-reaching effect.

U. S. STEAMER.

RUNS THE GAUNTLET.

BORDEAUX, March 1st.

The American steamer *Rochester* from New York has entered the Gironde.

BROADSTAIRS BOMBED.

LONDON, March 1st.

The Press Bureau announces that a hostile aeroplane bombed Broadstairs this morning, slightly injuring a woman.

MR. GERARD SAILS.

CORUNNA, March 1st.

Mr. Gerard, U.S. Ambassador to Germany, has sailed for America aboard the *Infanta Isabel*.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. S. G. Adams, who succeeded Mr. E. S. Little, jr., as manager of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Tientsin, is going on active service, as is also Mr. O. S. Little, district manager of the same firm in North Manchuria.

Sergt. Coghlan of the S.M.P. has been promoted to Squadron Sergt.-Major, King Edward's Horse. He writes to say that all the Shanghai men in that regiment are well and healthy. They are anxious to get back to the East.

Mr. A. C. B. Craddock, of the Public Works Department, Shanghai, left Shanghai on February 25th to offer his services to the War Office. Mr. Craddock is the fourteenth member of the P. W. D. Staff to go on service, says the *N.-C. Daily News*.

Mr. W. J. Hawkings, district manager for Shanghai of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Mr. H. Moore, of Messrs. Mustard & Co., and Mr. T. W. Salter, of the B.A.T., left for home on February 26th to offer their services to the British Government.

Mr. E. O. Cumming, the well-known broker, has left Shanghai to offer his services to the British Government. Many good wishes will follow him, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, from friends who were not able to say good-bye owing to the suddenness of his departure.

Mr. A. M. Scott, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., insurance dept., Shanghai, has left for home in order to join H. M. Forces. He served for four years in the Punjab Volunteer Rifles, India, and joined the Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C. on the formation of the company. Mr. Scott was also a member of the Deluge Co., S.F.B., and an Assistant Scoutmaster in the Shanghai Troop of Baden-Powell Scouts.

THE RETREAT BEFORE BAPAUME.

The grey hosts, slow and sullen, backward draw
Amidst the creeping mists; on sodden roads
The dense battalions march; a sudden flaw
Of damp, cold wind brings noise of rifle fire;
The silent, wearied masses still retire:
Behind them rolls the fearful sound that goads
These beaten armies back to whence they came;
A dull, fierce roar that ever throbs the same
By day and night and rings them round with flame,
That ever smites their ears with menace deep
Of great avenging guns that never sleep,
That gnaw and gnaw upon their dwindling strength
And drag their torture out to such a length
Beneath these savage skies that scowl and weep
That brokenly they pray the blow may fall
In one vast crash of ruin over all,
That they may know their bitter hour of shame
And by their deep humiliation win
The right to stagger free from such a sin
As makes indignant Europe curse their name.

What horrid visions float before their eyes
What echoes still of screams and piteous cries
Ring in their ears at every house that lies
In blackened ruins by the high-way side
As back they flow, a grim and solemn tide,
Along those roads where once, in lust and pride,
They onward pressed to promised victories!

YIMKIN.

MORE KULTUR.

(Thoughts on getting a Permit to quit the Colony.)

Here in Hongkong e'er since war's start
How much, thought I, we had to bless
Our stars, because we lived apart
From Wilhelm's superfrightfulness.

Yet even here we feel his stroke,
For I, before I quit the place,
Must thrust upon an anguished folk
A reproduction of my face.

E. W. H.

Recently the Nippon Katsudoshashin Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Cinematograph Joint Stock Co.), of Tokio, was approached by a Chinese business-man with a proposal to establish a cinematograph company with a Sino-Japanese joint capital of Y.5,000,000, and to export films depicting Chinese plays and dramas, by which process, he said, in the characteristic Chinese parlance, it would be as easy to get gold as to "grab millets with wet hands." So says the *Japan Chronicle*, adding:—"We do not know what has come of this proposal."

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO & SCIATICA.

Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica are three of the most common and most painful complaints and practically arise from the same cause and the names only distinguish the location of the disease. If the arms and legs are affected it is called Rheumatism; if in the Loins, Lumbago; and in the hip, Sciatica. The attacks are generally brought on by chills when the body is overheated, or by exposure to damp or cold draughts, which act, not upon the bones or muscles but upon the Uric Acid in the Blood, which is the cause of the disease. The failure of the Liver and Kidneys to filter and absorb this Acid leads to an accumulation in the system, tends to clog the circulation, and harden the tissues forming the blood vessels. Thus every movement of the affected parts causes you intense agony. The pains are affected more or less by cold or heat. A damp day will double you up, or the warmth of the bed will intensify the pain. Rheumatism is generally regarded as one of the most difficult ailments to cure, and invariably medicines are tried simply with the hope of temporary relief. Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS have been wonderfully successful not merely affording a cessation of the pain, but by driving the poison out of the blood and restoring the joints to their original suppleness. They get at the cause as no other remedy does. They get at the foundation of the complaint which is the blood and a trial will abundantly prove the wonderful efficacy of this remedy.

A sudden twinge of pain.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT FOR THE LIVER PILLS

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally. at 60 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors 21, Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

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JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label. Over 12 years old.

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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion; the cause or by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless. Bottles Price 2s. 9d.

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FROM TROOPER TO CHIEF OF STAFF.

ROMANCE OF SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON'S CAREER.

On the day that William Robertson, a trooper in the 16th Lancers, had secured, after barely a year of enlistment, the second-class certificate which gave him a "stripe," he announced to the Army school-master that he intended to compete for a first-class certificate. "What is the use?" was all the encouragement he received. "You surely do not expect to become a commissioned officer?" "One never knows!" answered the Lincolnshire lad, who to-day fills the commanding position of Chief on the Imperial General Staff.

That episode is one of many related by Mr. G. A. Leask in his life-story of Sir William Robertson which illustrate the efficacy of self-help in the British Army, and prove the literal accuracy of Napoleon's famous maxim. When he placed his foot on the first rung of the military ladder Sir William Robertson had nothing but his own character to pull him up. He had not even, in these early days, a war in which quick promotion could be won in the field, nor an expanding army and a corresponding demand for new officers. General Robertson rose exclusively on personal merit, by methods which the rawest recruit in the New Army may emulate and may consummate with success. The millions of men who now serve under him know that he was one of themselves, facing their own hardships, subservient to the same discipline, enjoying no more, but no less, facilities than themselves for gaining promotion. What more timely publication than a shilling book which, in simple sequence and restrained eulogy, tells the story of this famous self-made soldier? From its pages the public will learn many facts about a career singularly little advertised in the past. The ambitious man in the New Army could not possibly want a better stimulant than this unadorned yet adorning biography.

Trooper Robertson, of the 16th Lancers, had a much harder row to hoe than (say) Private Robinson who has recently left the counter for the colours. To jump from a corporal to a sergeant in the seventies meant much diligent study: to become a sergeant-major was beyond the dreams of most soldiers. But Robertson was dauntless—and he seized every honourable chance. As a corporal, Mr. Leask tells us, he had to take charge of the messing account and attend to the catering of his own troop. It was a week-in and week-out job, but the messing during the first week controlled by Corporal Robertson showed such an improvement that he was requested by his comrades to take permanent charge. Thus early did the man destined, as Quarter-master-General of the British Expeditionary Force which crossed the Channel in 1914, to play an invaluable part in an historic operation exhibit his powers of organization. Sir William Robertson first made his mark as "the man behind the grub." Let the newest and least hopeful Tommy remember that.

HOW HE GOT HIS COMMISSION.

The impression gained in reading this welcome little book is that of a young soldier who, come what might, was determined to advance in his profession. He became efficient in every branch and arm of the service. He was signalling instructor and musketry instructor for some years to his regiment. He was the best man in his troop at skill-of-arms with sword and lance; he soon became a crack shot. Though a healthy and natural upbringing had given him a fine physique, he made a habit of running ten miles every Saturday afternoon, "just for the fun of it," as he told his comrades. During the last few years spent in the ranks—doubtless with a view to a commission—he turned his attention to the study of war. He became a diligent student of tactics and strategy, and read every war book he could lay his hands on.

A good story is told of his oral examination in Dublin, a requisite preliminary for every non-commissioned officer applying for a commission. Sergeant-Major Robertson was required to take command of all the officers and men drawn up parade. Several movements were satisfactorily performed. Then Robertson gave his order for a very complicated movement, one seldom executed on parade.

Away went the adjutant and regimental sergeant-major to give the usual base, but they were on the wrong flank of the regiment. The colonel's eyes twinkled. He saw the mistake, and resolved he would catch out the base and the sergeant-major at the same time. The latter, however, had also seen what was wrong, and delayed giving the word of command for the regiment to move. The commanding officer immediately started to hustle, and brusquely called out, "Now, then, sergeant-major, get on"—give the word of command." "Very well, sir," replied Robertson; "I will, when the base is placed in the right position."

After that the colonel did not want to see any more. The man who could put his adjutant and regimental sergeant-major in their proper place was quite good enough for him.

In the ranks General Robertson was learning and preparing. When he went to India as a subaltern in the 3rd Dragoon Guards he matriculated in the art of war. "From 1888 onward," says Mr. Leask, "we find him acting in the capacity of a leader, a man possessing power of initiative, and with every facility for putting the knowledge gained in his apprenticeship to the best use.

Men under him marvelled at his almost uncanny knowledge of everything pertaining to the art of war and the soldier's duties." His work as intelligence officer with the Chitral Relief Expedition, and as staff officer at Simla, vividly outlined by Mr. Leask, must have been intensely interesting to a mind so keen and ambitious. Of course, he could never have fulfilled the difficult and delicate task imposed without a knowledge of native languages. Here, again, his well-known methodical habits were illustrated. Instead of engaging a teacher of Pushtu and Punjabi, and paying him so much a lesson or course, Robertson paid him by results! "He would call Robertson every morning at five a.m. for lessons, before the young lieutenant went to his day's work. Naturally, the teacher was anxious for his pupil to excel, and gave him no peace until he had passed, when, of course, he got his share of the reward." In two and a half years, we are told, Robertson could speak five different native tongues.

HIS ONLY COMPLAINT.

Later, when he returned to England, and entered the Staff College at Camberley (Sir Douglas Haig was a fellow pupil, by the way), Sir William Robertson developed his linguistic ability, his tutor French or German all the time. "He was not a man," says the former, "who expected his tutor to have a lesson prepared for him, but he himself used to take long walks in the country, talking out of the tutor all he wanted to know. Nothing that might be of any service to him escaped his notice. He always asked, 'What is the name for this?' 'What is the name for that?' and you had to be prepared for him, or out came his pocket dictionary. In dictation he would not omit a comma or the modification signs on a German vowel. In order to be able to express himself correctly in French or German at the dinner-table he frequently invited me to dinner, and, of course, I did the same. He was silent, cool, and clear headed, and the only complaint I ever heard him make was that promotion was slow."

There are many other passages in this life-story worth quoting, for Mr. Leask surveys General Robertson's career through every phase—in the Intelligent Department at the War Office, as A.Q.M.G. under French at Aldershot, as commandant of Staff College at Camberley, in South Africa—down to his share in the Great War, first as Q.M.G. and Chief of the Staff at the front, and then as Chief of the Imperial General Staff in Whitehall. It is related that in all the intercourse which Sir William had with Marshal Joffre an interpreter was never necessary. The same ex-trooper, early in 1907, translated various German works into English, including those on the employment of heavy artillery in battle. Yet another example of his intellectual zeal and, one may add, of his prescience!

The Robertson portrayed in this book is a far more versatile Robertson than the man in the street probably imagines. But the General, in spite of his forceful character and his genius for getting things done, in spite of his reputation for breaking precedents, has a kindly and thoroughly human disposition.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

MAN WHO MANAGES GREENLAND.

The almost Utopian state of affairs in Greenland, where there are no taxes, no infectious diseases, and no political parties, was revealed in the course of a case in the Prize Court on January 12th, which arose out of the seizure by the British authorities of a cargo of Greenland fish in the Danish steamship *Godthaab*. The Crown asked for the condemnation of the fish on the ground that it had an enemy destination; but the Danish Government claimed the cargo on the ground that it was consigned to Denmark from Greenland, which was a Danish Crown colony, and that the fish was exported to Denmark under assurances which had been entered into with the British Government that the cargo should not be re-exported.

The Governor of Greenland, Mr. Jan Daugard Jensen, giving evidence regarding the ownership of Greenland fish, said that the Danish Government exercised all the rights of trade Greenland, and purchased all the produce, skin, oil, and fish. He himself, he added, was in complete control of this business, and some people might call him the general manager.

"In what part of this great and chilly territory do you live?" asked the Judge, Sir Samuel Evans.

The "general manager" explained that he did not live in Greenland at all but governed the colony and managed its trade from Copenhagen.

NEVER HEARD OF THE HYMN.

After Mr. Jensen had explained that as "general manager" he directed all matters in Greenland except the Church and education, and had under him a commercial manager, who attended specially to the sale of the products sent home to Denmark from Greenland—the population, he said, was not sufficiently developed to manage its own affairs—Sir Evans asked whether the physical characteristics of the colony corresponded to "Greenland's icy mountains" in the hymn. The "general manager," who seemed interested, said he had never heard of the hymn or song, but Mr. Roche, K.C., who appeared for the Danish Government, remarked: "Ah, yes; I believe it was written by John Wesley."

"No, no," interpected Mr. R. A. Wright, who appeared for the Crown. "It was by an Indian bishop." (Bishop Heber.)

This discussion led the judge to ask how Greenland managed for bishops.

The Governor said they had found they could do without bishops. They had deans, who were under an archbishop, but the archibishop, he added, did not live in Greenland, and never went there.

"Oh, he's an absentee," remarked the judge, who then asked: "Have you any taxes?"

"No, and we have no disease or illness," replied the Governor. "There are no catching diseases. The people live a simple, honest life, and catch fish, seals, and blue foxes for their skins."

This happy land, he added, had two newspapers, but they were only published once a month, and there were no political parties.

After the "general manager" had given some evidence regarding the dealings in fish between Denmark and Germany—he said he knew nothing about 34,000 tons of fish said to have gone from Denmark to Germany by a single route during September and October 1916—the case was adjourned for a month.

A NEW ANTISEPTIC.

DISCOVERY BY A LONDON DOCTOR.

From the beginning of the war search has been made for the ideal antiseptic. This must satisfy two conditions—it must be powerful enough to kill the germs of infection in wounds, and yet be as harmless as possible to the tissues of the patient's body. In particular, it must be innocuous to the white blood corpuscles—the leucocytes—they fight and kill the bacteria of the infection and contain a substance, trypsin, which, when liberated into the blood stream, lowers the powers of the blood to destroy bacteria.

There is, therefore, on the one hand the blood fluid, with its antitryptic power preventing the growth of germs, and on the other the white blood corpuscles, able to attack the germs but containing trypsin. So long as the white blood corpuscles remained alive the combination of antitryptic fluid and trypsin containing corpuscle or "warrior cell" was ideal. But if the "warrior cell" was killed its trypsin escaped and neutralized the antitryptic power of the blood fluid, so making a good field for the germs of blood poisoning to work in.

One reason why the old antiseptics failed was that they tended to interfere with the "warrior" cells as well as the bacteria. What was wanted was a gun to kill bacteria only, and to spare the warrior cells and tissues generally, a drug in fact like Ehrlich's salvarsan (606), with a definite and specific effect on bacteria, and on nothing else.

That such a drug has been discovered seems to be clear from the report of the work of Dr. Browning, Director of the Bland-Sutton Institute for Clinical Pathology, Middlesex Hospital, which has just been presented to the Medical Research Committee. It is signed by Dr. Kennaway, Dr. Thornton, and Miss Gulbrausen, and is given in full in the "British Medical Journal."

The drug is called "flavine," from its yellow colour. It kills the germs causing ordinary abscesses in solutions of one part in 200,000, but to stop the activities of the white blood corpuscles it is necessary to use a solution 400 times stronger, that is, one in 500. Carbolic acid, on the other hand, prevents the activities of white blood corpuscles in solutions of one part in 500, but will not kill germs until the strength of one part in 250 has been reached. That is to say, in order to get a solution of carbolic acid which will kill germs it has to be made twice as strong as one which interferes with the good work of the white blood corpuscles, whereas "flavine" kills germs when it is 400 times *weaker* than the strength required to prevent the work of the white corpuscles.

The reports on the antiseptic are very encouraging. In a paper by Mr. Ligat the case is recorded of a man who had his leg amputated. "The patient came under my care with a very septic stump. It had been treated with eusol for three weeks, but showed no definite improvement in the suppurative condition.

After four days' treatment with flavine the wound had entirely ceased to discharge." Eusol has proved a great help as an antiseptic in this war, yet it is interesting to note that, while it kills the germ referred to at 1 in 1,000 concentration, it interferes with the white blood corpuscles at 1 in 4,000. Thus long before it is strong enough to do its antiseptic work it has interfered with the work of the "warrior" cells.—*Times* Medical Correspondent.

"HOWLERS."

WHAT THE POPE CALLED HENRY THE EIGHTH.

The new issue of the *University Correspondent* again contains an amusing collection of schoolboy "howlers." Among them are the following:—

Walter Scott was imprisoned in the Tower because he could not pay his debts; while there he wrote the Waverley Novels, but he was afterwards burnt alive; he also brought tobacco from Virginia, so called after his beloved mistress Queen Elizabeth.

James I. claimed the Throne of England through his grandmother, because he had no father.

The attempts at colonisation in Elizabeth's reign were that Raleigh brought smoking into England and had a bucket of cold water thrown on him, and Drake discovered potatoes round the world and planted them in Lancashire.

Henry the First's son William was drowned in the White Ship and never smiled again.

Lambert Simnel was defeated at Stoke and sent to roast in the king's kitchen.

The Pope called Henry VIII. "Fido the Offensive!"

Joan of Arc lived in the French Revolution, and one day she fell into the arms of the English and got burnt.

Childe Harold was defeated by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings.

By eating slowly, food is digested before it is swallowed and thus enriches the blood, which goes down one leg and up the other.

Things which are impossible are equal to one another.

The present Primate of England is Mr. Lloyd George.

Poetry is a thing you make prose out of.

The laws are made by Lloyd George or else by the policeman.

The Daylight Saving Act shortened the day by an hour.

The speaker did not expect ironclad cheers.

When a drunken man sees what a fool he has been, and is going to turn over a new leaf, he is called a Reformer. John Wycliff was a Reformer.

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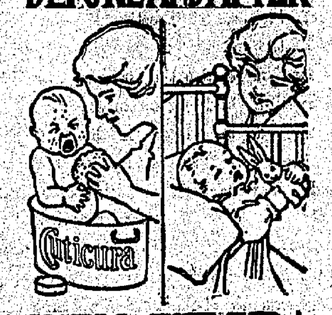
BEFORE AND AFTER



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which will Preserve, Nourish, and Strengthen it, and as it penetrates to the roots will replace the loss of the Natural Oil in the Hair, the want of which causes Baldness. It is sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair, for Ladies, Chemists, Hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton-garden, London. Avoid cheap worthless imitations under the same or similar name which have no Restorative Properties and do not contain that delightful perfume—Otto of Rose—for which Rowland's Macassar Oil has been so long famous.

6-23

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THE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

ADEPTS AT TRENCH WARFARE.

[FROM H. WARNER ALLEN.]

The Russian sector of the French front was under snow yesterday, and the grey uniform and high fur cap of the Cossack officer who guided us through the trenches seemed strictly in keeping with the wintry surroundings and the melancholy rolling plains. Ten months ago I visited the first Russian troops that reached France at the Camp de Mailly before they went up to take their place in the firing line. Then they formed an admirable force of highly disciplined troops who had seen, almost all of them, service on that Eastern front where open warfare still exists, and it was clear they would not take long to adapt themselves to the conditions of trench warfare, as it exists on the Western front. To-day they have more than served their apprenticeship in the trenches, and are masters in all the arts and wiles of modern warfare. They have chosen as their speciality the gentle craft of surprise attacks on the German lines.

As soon as the Russians appeared on the front the Germans manifested a strong desire to capture some Russian prisoners, hoping no doubt to obtain information from them concerning the force that had come to France from the eastern side of the beleaguered fortress that Germany is to-day. Accordingly they began a series of raids on the trenches that the Russians had taken over, accompanying their attacks with heavy bombardments. They soon discovered that the game was one which two could play, and that the Russians were past masters in it. Their efforts to take prisoners proved unavailing, for the Russian is a stubborn fighter, ready to die rather than surrender. On the contrary, the enemy in these local actions lost quite a number of men both killed and wounded and prisoners. The particular Russian regiment that I visited yesterday had, after several months in the front trenches, only one man returned as missing, and that man was almost certainly killed in the course of a raid. This regiment had carried out a large number of surprise attacks on the enemy's lines and had repulsed many similar assaults, with the result it could boast a long list of German prisoners.

The French line bulges forward towards the north. The obtuse angle thus formed is to-day held by the Russians, and the country lends itself admirably to the form of warfare which suits them best. The ground slopes away fairly rapidly towards ——, and between the opposing lines in the valley formed by this stream there is a No Man's Land called by the soldiers "The Gulf." In the Gulf there is continual skirmishing, that fighting of patrol against patrol in which the human element is the decisive factor. In this fighting the Russians have shown themselves again and again the superiors of the enemy.

AUDACIOUS RAIDS.

The Russian is a born bayonet fighter, and takes naturally to the grenade. He is prepared to face any hardships, and he is entirely at home in the mud and shell-holes of No Man's Land. One night a patrol of six men went out to the enemy's barbed wire, intending to return before dawn. Dawn came and full daylight, and still they had not returned. The captain of their company gave them up as lost. When darkness fell the six men re-appeared very cheerfully, bringing a prisoner with them. They were full of penitence for having caused their officer anxiety, but they explained it was not their fault. Their reconnaissance had taken longer than they expected and the taking of their prisoner had delayed them. Just when they were starting back towards their own lines dawn began to break, and they saw that it would be certain death to try to go back at once. So with their prisoner they took up their position in shell-holes just outside the German barbed wire and waited there, from their accounts very much at their ease, until the sun went down again.

In one of their raids the Russians had as their objective the clearing of a small wood between the lines in which the enemy had established an advanced post. There were sixty Boches in the wood, and the attacking force was considerably outnumbered. The Russians, however, considered that at close quarters they were far more than a match for the same number of Germans. All went well until the moment when they reached the border of the wood. Then the enemy discovered their presence and opened a heavy fire. The assailants jumped to their feet, intending to rush the enemy defences with the bayonet and the grenade. An officer fell wounded from machine-gun fire, and at that critical moment the Russians came suddenly upon a barbed wire entanglement concealed in the undergrowth, the existence of which they had never suspected.

In these days of machine-guns and automatic rifles the best troops in the world might well hesitate at such a discovery. There was a second of hesitation. Suddenly the sight of the fallen officer, whose wound was only slight, springing to his feet gave fresh confidence to the men, while one of the grenadiers voluntarily choosing the most exposed position, began to hurl his grenades at the Germans behind the wire with as much method and deliberation as if he were throwing them at dummy trenches in the training camp. His example was followed by every man, and such a hail of grenades was poured on the enemy's position that his fire was completely overwhelmed. The attack, which might have been a costly failure, became a complete success, bought at the cost of a few slight wounds. The enemy had a heavy toll to pay, over fifty killed and six prisoners. —*Morning Post.*

AUSTRIA'S RESISTING POWER.

DUAL MONARCHY NEARING THE END.

ARMY ON HALF RATIONS.

It is plainly apparent to anyone who has made a study of economic conditions in Germany and in the Dual Monarchy that the peace offer made in the middle of December was chiefly prompted by the knowledge that relief must come within six months from the present time at the outside if internal troubles of the most serious character are to be avoided.

In Austria-Hungary the available stocks of food will not even last for six months. But supposing that by imposing severe privations on the people the authorities should succeed in quieting them until the end of June, how is the population—increased, it must be borne in mind, by some 26 million mouths in the occupied regions—to be fed during the months of July and August? For by that time, according to statisticians, not a grain of wheat or maize will be left, even if the spoils in Roumania should afford some relief, which is a most questionable supposition.

FAMINE IN SIGHT.

There will thus be two months to be bridged over before the earliest crops can be harvested, and in that period starvation on a scale hitherto unknown in the world, save perhaps in India, will present itself. When it comes to that, of course, peace will have to be made on any terms. The feeding of the Army is the main concern of the Central Empires, not that of the population, as may be imagined. Yet even this cannot be managed for more than another six months, even allowing for the fact that the Austro-Hungarian forces behind the front are on half rations, and that very soon, in all probability, the men on the Western front will fare no better.

In order to give readers an idea of the scarcity of food stocks, even in Hungary, on whose generosity the 35 millions of people in Austria depend for cereals, I need only mention an interpellation in the Hungarian Chamber last week by M. Charles Huszar, who asked the Minister of Agriculture "if he proposes to go on with the commandeering of cereals in the same way as has been done for the last two months, and deprive the peasant population of even such quantities as two or three quarts of grain, wheat, and maize?" The requisitioning Commissions, visiting villages, farms, and peasant houses one by one, are taking every ounce of cereals from the peasants, so much so that these cannot even feed their live stock and are slaughtering lean pigs and selling their horses. Owing to the lack of horses, harvesting operations will be seriously affected, but to all such things the authorities can pay no heed, for their orders are to collect everything everywhere, the Army needing all the available stock immediately. The Minister of Agriculture, in reply to M. Huszar, said that he could not countermand orders coming from Headquarters, and that he could only protest.

MILITARY TYRANNY.

The fact is that the time has come when the question of feeding even the Army—apart altogether from the civilian population—gives rise to the gravest apprehensions. As regards the food troubles of the civilian population, the Governments, and particularly the military authorities, have adopted an attitude of callous indifference. All they have done has been to appoint Food Dictators, who have been continually engaged in bargaining with the military authorities to secure a trifling allowance for civilians, and in distributing the scanty stocks thus obtained more or less equally among the people. The Food Bureau distribute flour—a mixture of wheat and maize flour—among the countries, and the local authorities distribute this among the villages. The work has to be done, however, by an insufficient staff, and the consequence is that there are villages where sometimes the people get no flour for a fortnight at a time, and have to live on such quantity of potatoes as is left to them by the requisitioning officials.

The main fact I wish to point to is that although the peasantry and the landowners have been stripped of everything in the way of cereals—their stock of seed has been taken from them in many cases—the Army has not enough food to carry it through the winter. The local authorities in the different districts have petitioned the Government to supply food for distribution among the poor, but the Government can do nothing, for the military authorities are supreme. And the one thought of the military authorities is to continue to feed the Army until such time as the new crops are available.

PEACE CONFERENCE URGENT.

Another six months will only bring us to July, and even in Roumania the harvest does not begin until the middle of June, which means that the middle or end of July will only see part of the Roumanian wheat harvest in the form of flour. In Hungary, even in peace time, harvesting did not finish until the middle of August, and new flour was never to be had before the end of September. We know that the Army must be fed, and well fed, too, for on this depends the fate of that gigantic organisation. Even if a Peace Conference were called together to-morrow peace would probably be still some months off, and it is not at all probable the blockade would be raised in the meantime, that is to say, while the negotiations were in progress. . . . The people are already desperate, and the troops may become desperate, too, as soon as they experience on their own persons the horrors of the present food shortage.—*Morning Post.*

LIFE ON A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

A neutral subject, captured aboard a Dutch mail boat, gives some interesting details of life on German submarines. He says:—"The men suffer greatly from cold during their voyages of from 15 to 20 days. The food consists chiefly of rice and fish. The mail-boat contained a cargo of cheese and meat bound for England, and this greatly delighted Germans, who declared it contraband, and took it to Zeebruge, where the officers and men did ample justice to the victuals from the mail boat. They washed their meal down with gin in such quantities that they all became intoxicated. The Germans manning the submarines are the elite of the merchant marine. The whole of the staffs of the big shipping companies were mobilised at the beginning of the war, and transferred to the navy."

WHERE THE U.S. HAS FALLEN SHORT.

ITS RECORD IN BELGIUM.

We Americans have been priding ourselves on what we have done to furnish the starving and suffering Belgium with supplies of food and clothing. There are two phases of this work. Americans may be justly proud of one of these phases; of the other there is some ground for being ashamed.

The foregoing observations are the result of some facts which have just been given to *The Outlook* by William L. Honnold, Director in America of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Mr. Honnold, a distinguished American mining engineer, was for many years manager of a group of the largest of the gold mines in South Africa. He gave up this important work to go into the organization of Belgian relief with Mr. Herbert Hoover. Having been for some time engaged in the administrative work of the Commission in London, Mr. Honnold has now come home to take general charge of the work in the United States.

The thing to be proud of is the efficiency and success with which the Commission for Relief in Belgium has done its work. All the belligerents have trusted the Relief Commission because it is an American organization. A member of the British Cabinet has described it as "a miracle of scientific organization."

When the invasion of Belgium resulted in the cessation of railway transportation, the disappearance of currency, the closing of the banks, the withdrawal of credit, and the consequent dislocation of the complicated mechanisms of government and society, a group of citizens endeavoured to provide for the famine which the country was facing. The German authorities agreed to allow food to be imported and distributed, provided it should be done under neutral control. The American Government gave its moral support to this proposal. Ambassador Page nominated Mr. Herbert Hoover, an American mining engineer residing in London, as the head of the relief organization. For the last two years the Commission for Relief in Belgium, with Mr. Hoover as its chief executive, has been carrying on its work of salvation. Its agents and workers in Belgium are American citizens. The chief administrative office is in London, but the New York office is the main purchasing and shipping centre.

During the last two years the Commission has collected and expended over $200,000,000 in food and clothing for Belgium and northern France. Of this amount over $125,000,000 has been spent in the United States. Over 1,500,000 tons of cargo have been despatched from the United States, of which over 1,200,000 tons, or nearly 50,000,000 bushels, were wheat. The Commission for Relief in Belgium is thus providing every day food for over 9,000,000 persons, 5,000,000 of whom are practically destitute. These figures will give some idea of the gigantic nature of the business of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. It is carried on just as a great business corporation would be carried on, and yet the total overhead expense of handling this vast business over two years has averaged only five-eighths of one per cent. "Such figures," says Mr. Honnold, "of course could not be realized but for the magnitude of the business and the valuable voluntary services rendered by the members of the Commission and their supporters. The executive work has been carried on by volunteers with wide business experience, whose work has been invaluable. Most of the departmental heads and many assistants are wholly or partly volunteers, fully paid men being employed only in specialized branches for which no experienced volunteer service is available. . . . More than one hundred and twenty-five men, mostly young, with their life-work still to be accomplished, have unselfishly gone into Belgium and heartily contribute in various capacities to the success of the Commission's work."

That this wonderful organization is wholly American in spirit and almost wholly American in personnel is the great contribution of this country to Belgian relief, and is something of which every American citizen may be proud.

Mr. Honnold, however, gives us some additional facts which present a less pleasing picture to the American eye. The total contributions of food, clothing, and money so far collected in the United States are a little less than $9,000,000. In the aggregate this is a large sum, but reduced to a per capita basis it makes a somewhat poor showing, especially in view of the fact that the Commission has spent over $125,000,000 in this country, or more than fourteen times the amount of the American contributions. The United States has contributed 8 cents *per capita* to Belgian relief, Great Britain 18 cents, Canada 18 cents, Australia $1.23, New Zealand $1.98, and Tasmania $6.53 per capita. The Government of Great Britain, in addition to bearing the terrific expense of the war, and feeding its own poor and destitute, is now giving through the Belgian Government $5,000,000 per month to Belgian relief. The French are giving to the destitute Belgians through the Commission over $2,000,000 per month, and, in addition, are giving approximately $6,500,000 per month to the destitute in French territory occupied by the Germans in northern France. These are Government contributions. Private contributions from the British Empire have amounted to $13,000,000, while private contributions from the United States have amounted to under $9,000,000. On a *per capita* basis, each British subject has given over twice as much as each American, and has also been carrying on an inexpressibly expensive war undertaken largely for the defence of Belgium.

The Commission to-day is $3,000,000 per month short of the amount required to provide Belgium with what is regarded as a minimum living ration. Says Mr. Honnold:

"Just what this means may perhaps be best shown by stating that, even if this extra $3,000,000 were forthcoming, the ration available for the destitute would still be more than twenty per cent. inferior to that given by the Germans to their war prisoners; more than twenty-five per cent. inferior to that given by England to her war prisoners; and about one-third less than commonly provided in England for the inmates of workhouses.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN OFFICIALS IN CHINA.

MR. WILE'S REPLY TO SIR JOHN JORDAN.

Mr. F. W. Wile, of the *Daily Mail* staff, on January 17th sent the following rejoinder to the *Times* in reply to the repudiation from Sir John Jordan that at the outbreak of the war "Thirty British Consuls in China were Germans."

I desire to take the earliest possible opportunity to say that I was misinformed by the person who caused me to state that at the outbreak of war as many as 30 British Consuls in China were Germans. He appears to have been equally mistaken in alleging that many appointments in the Chinese Customs Service vacated by Britons who came home to fight are now filled by Germans. I regret exceedingly having given publicity, even on a single occasion, to such misleading utterances. I need hardly add that they will not be repeated in future deliveries of my lecture on "Germany's Mobilization for Peace."

It is possible that my misinformant may have been deceived into thinking that there were Germans in the British Consular Service in China by the officially acknowledged fact that in July, 1914, there were hundreds of foreigners, including dozens of Germans and Austrians or Hungarians, in that service. Among them were the "British" Consuls-General in Munich and Frankfort-on-the-Main. My misinformant may even have had in mind that up to within two or three years of the war the "British" Consul-General in Berlin itself was not only a German banker, but chairman of the board of the notorious Wolff News Agency. In Vienna Herr Paul von Schoeller was for many years "British" Consul-General. The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, in a report adopted December 6th, 1916, states that it understands that before the war over 40 per cent. of the unsalaried British Consular officers were of foreign nationality. The Association understands that at present "some 29 per cent. of the officers of the British Consular Service are foreigners, and that of these officers who are unpaid 44 per cent. are foreigners."

CRITICISMS OF CONSULAR SERVICE IN CHINA.

If "A British Consul in China" and Sir John Jordan, British Minister in Peking, had not, in contradicting my mis-statements, insinuated in letters to you, sir, that I was "stabbing" the British Consular Service in China "in the back," I should not have been induced to investigate, as I have done, what the British mercantile world thinks of their claims that the service is beyond reproach.

Before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, which sat from May to 8th to May 12th, 1914, the secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, testifying officially on behalf of that organization, said:—

"Recently the Far Eastern section of the Chamber of Commerce had before it complaints referring to definite cases in which it was alleged that certain firms, so far from receiving from local British Consuls that assistance which French and German houses so readily obtained from their Consuls, had actually been handicapped by the action of their national representative. The section did not desire to approach the Foreign Office with regard to any particular instance, but simply to record their unanimous opinion that, speaking generally, the British Consular Service in China does not support the British mercantile community there to the extent which the latter has a right to expect, and which indeed is essential to them if they are to hold their own in the constantly increasing competition from French, German, American, and other foreign commercial houses. The section were therefore desirous that a communication should be sent to the Foreign Office emphasizing the necessity of British officers in China assisting British commerce there to a greater extent and with more sympathy and enthusiasm than in the past."

Before me, as I write, is a report just received by the Anglo-Chinese Engineers' Association (Limited) from its managing director in China, dated Peking, December 12th, 1916. He declares that "to date the British Government has made no protest" against a palpable German scheme, which he describes, for robbing Manchester of its traditional hold on the Chinese market. Later on, referring to the German propaganda in China, the managing director says:—"The British authorities seem to be doing nothing to prove to the Chinese the falseness of the German claims or German news."

So much, sir, for the righteous indignation of "A British Consul in China," with his allegations of "lies" and "preposterous assertions," and for Sir John Jordan's belief that "our efforts to promote British interests in China are more fully appreciated by our countrymen there than they appear to be by Mr. Wile and his anonymous informant."

"It is partly to meet this deficiency that the Commission has asked the American people to give $1,000,000 per month—say one-tenth of the total requirements—to cover the cost of a much needed supplementary meal for the school-children; this seeming to be the most effective means of safeguarding the coming generation against the ravages of tuberculosis and other diseases now increasing at an alarming rate in consequence of the inadequate food supply. In the face of such a situation, is it too much to ask of America that she support the Commission to the extent asked for?"

The United States, at a conservative estimate, has made a cash profit of $15,000,000 on the purchases of supplies in this country by the Commission. It has contributed to the cause less than $9,000,000. There is a disagreeable discrepancy in these figures. We Americans have made more money out of Belgian suffering than we have given to relieve that suffering. Can any one doubt that as soon as the people of this country realize these figures they will change them?—*N. Y. Outlook.*

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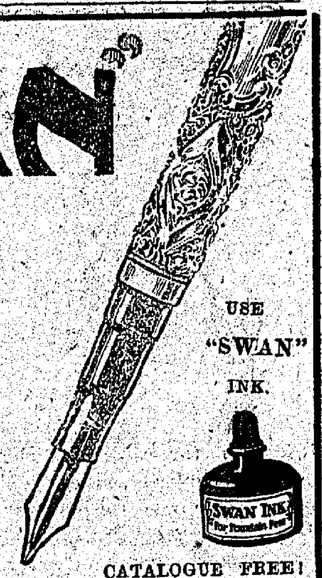

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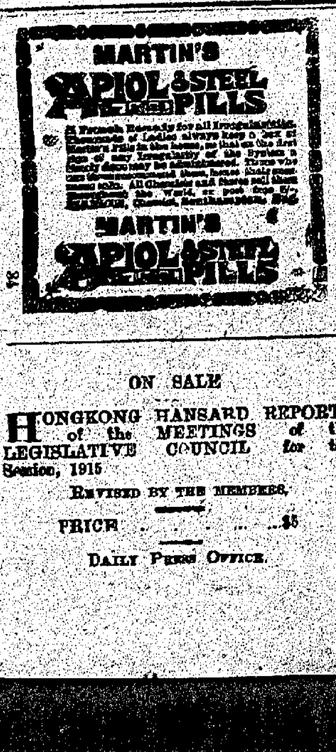

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The throbbing aching pains of BAD LEGS, ULCERS, ABSCESSES, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BLOOD POISON, PILES.

The Dread Grip of RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

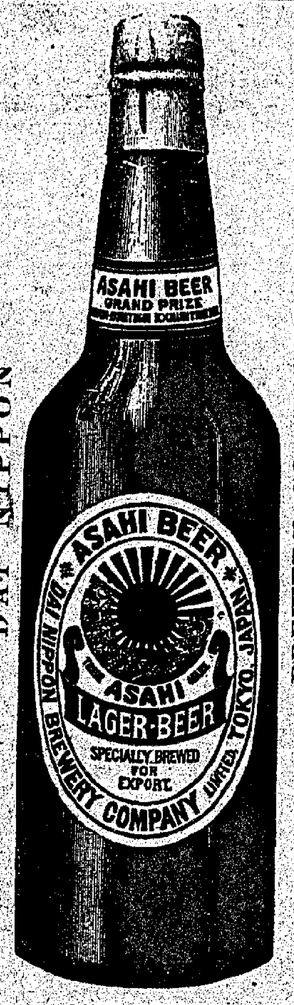
For selection of testimonials see pamphlet round bottle.

By reasons of its Remarkable Blood Purifying Properties is universally recognised as
OVER 50 YEARS' SUCCESS.
PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
Fee

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
TEL. No. 230 or 155.
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

APRIL 16, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.
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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Abjook, 152, Queen's Rd., W.	Calcutta
Carroll ...	Seattle
Chamindra ...	Bangkok
Chongchai, c/o Yau Kee, 2/4, Wing Lok St. ...	Singapore
Clark, Mrs. Alfred, Astor Hotel ...	Cebu
Eau Company ...	Chefoo
Empson, Hongkong Hotel ...	Christchurch
Hirase Mumohara	Foochow
Hieplunhin ...	Saigon
Knox, Miss Margaret, str. Chenan ...	Tientsin
Kyeping, c/o Kengwohong ...	Penang
Lob, Victoria	Singapore
Ng Sun Yee, c/o Taikoo Sugar Refinery ...	Macao
Spradberry, Hongkong Hotel	Kuala Lumpur
Welfton, Hongkong Hotel ...	Manila

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Mr. Yung and Su, Tung Sung Lung Co. ...	Shanghai
Vorobieff, Consulat Imperialde Russie ...	Petrograd
Hongbi	Amoy
Kwanghing	Shanghai
Sunnuabshing	Shanghai
Sling Kee	Amoy
Wo Mee	Shanghai
Tien Fook, Shoe Shop, Wanchai	Shanghai
Juihsiu, Chia Chun Pang	Shanghai
Yoshidasenjiro, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	Sagahizen
Ah Kong, Sinkiang Menli Hotel	Shanghai
Kimoo	Kobe

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, Hongkong. 2nd Sunday in Lent, 4th March, 1917. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.). Responses: Ferial; Venite: Lee; Psalms: Monk, Aldrich, Woodward; Te Deum: Lawis, Cooke, Hopkins; Jubilate: Ouseley; Anthem: "Grant to us, Lord," Barnby; Hymn: 89. God Save the King. *N.B.*—Psalm 19, verses 1, 7, 12, 15 in unison; Psalm 20, verses 5 and 9 in unison; Psalm 21, verses 7, 8 and 13 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evening (6 p.m.). Responses: Ferial; Psalm: 91 (18 morning); Magnificat: Smart; Nunc Dimittis: Felton; Hymns.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Kowloon. 2nd Sunday in Lent, 4th March, 1917. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Hymn, 336; Responses, Ferial; Venite, Goodson; Psalm, 4th morning, Psalm 19, Monk, 20, Aldrich, 21, Woodward, Te Deum, Oakeley in F, Quadruple No. 164; Jubilate, Ayrton; Kyrie, Maunder; Hymns 145, 451, 231. National Anthem. Evening Prayer, 6 p.m. Responses, Ferial; Psalms 4th Evening; Psalm 22. Batchbill and Jones; 23, Hopkins; Magnificat, W.A. 375, Attwood; Nunc Dimittis W.A. 376, Stainer; Hymns 356, 147, 21. Vesper Hymn. National Anthem.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, West Point. Sunday 4th March: Holy Communion 8 a.m. Sunday School 10.20 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev W. T. Featherstone.

UNION CHURCH, Kennedy Road. Sunday, 4th March. Sunday Services. Morning Service at 11. Hymns, 3:1 5:2, 193 and 227. Evening service at 6. Hymns, 378, 6, 515 and 509. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macnaehie.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

2 P.M.—Hongkong Races—Off Day.

Monday, 5th March:—
5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Gymkhana Club, Annual Meeting at the Rooms of the Jockey Club.

Wednesday, 7th March:—
9.15 p.m.—New Bandman Opera Co., the Theatre Royal—"High Jinks."

Thursday, 8th March:—
2 p.m.—Flowers and Vegetables Show the Botanic Gardens.

Friday, 9th March:—
10.30 a.m.—Flowers and Vegetables Show in the Botanic Gardens.
11.30 a.m.—Union Waterboat Co., Ltd Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Saturday, 10th March:—
11.30 a.m.—Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of the Liquidators New Government Building.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 12.20.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly along the coast of China from Weihaiwei to Hongkong and is nearly stationary elsewhere. The anti-cyclone has weakened and appears to be moving eastward.

Strong to fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.50 inch. Total since 1st January, 1.75 inch, against an average of 3.23 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	NE. winds, strong to fresh; overcast, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

2ND MARCH. A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostock	8 a.	29 99	18	—	ENW	1	b
Nemuro ...	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishi'jma ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is. ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chetoo ...	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei ...	"	30.20	28	88	WNW	4	b
Hankow ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai ...	"	30 35	26	—	NNW	1	b
Gutzlaff ...	"	30 32	34	83	N	1	b
Sharp Peak ...	"	30 12	44	80	N	2	o
Amoy ...	9 a.	30 26	47	70	NNE	1	o
Swatow ...	6 a.	30.09	47	84	NE	1	o
Tsinoku ...	5 a.	30 07	54	92	—	0	r
Taichu ...	"	30 04	52	—	NNW	1	b
Tamsui ...	"	30 02	54	—	—	0	o
Koshun ...	"	29 99	63	—	—	7	o
Pescadores ...	"	9 95	65	—	NNE	7	o
Canton ...	6 a.	30 10	45	82	NE	2	o
Hongkong ...	"	30 03	52	c.	NE	4	o
Gap Rock ...	"	29 99	—	—	ENE	7	o
Macao ...	"	30 10	—	96	NNE	4	o
Wuchow ...	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi ...	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien ...	7 a.	30 02	80	100	E	2	fl
Tourane ...	"	29 91	64	—	NW	6	b
Cape St. James ...	"	29.74	76	—	ENE	6	b
Aparri ...	6 a.	29 92	70	81	ESE	4	b
Dagupan ...	"	29.74	75	76	SSE	4	b
Manila ...	"	29 80	72	91	—	0	o
Lega ...	"	29.80	77	92	NNE	2	o
Tacloban ...	"	29.85	73	98	—	0	b
Iloilo ...	"	29 75	80	94	N	4	b
Surigao ...	"	29.75	77	91	E	4	b
Labuan ...	"	29 97	77	84	—	3	b

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degree Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (we h.

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundreds

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, March 2nd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	30 09	30.03	29.96
Temperature ...	51	52	53
Humidity ...	86	81	88
Wind Direction...	North	ENE	NE
" Force ...	1	4	1
Weather	or	o	o
Rain	0.73	—	0.23

Highest open-air Temperature on 1st.. 55
Lowest open-air Temperature on 2nd 43

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 3rd to 9th March.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. H'kong Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Height	LOW WATER. H'kong Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Height
		h. m.	ft. in	h. m	ft. in.
Satur.	3	No infor.	high-	m 0 37	1 9
		5 30 a	6 1	nor low-	wate,
Sun.	4	m 8 41	4 1	m 1 14	1 6
		6 33 a	6 2	m 1 42	3 8
Mon.	5	m 8 51	4 2	m 1 46	1 4
		7 12 a	6 4	0 40 a	2 5
Tues	6	m 9 3	4 4	m 2 5	1 3
		8 0 a	6 6	1 30 a	3 2
Wed	7	m 9 16	4 6	m 2 43	1 2
		8 34 a	6 6	2 13 a	2 5
Thurs.	8	m 9 30	4 8	m 3 10	1 2
		9 7 a	6 6	2 50 a	2 5
Fri.	9	m 9 46	5 1	m 3 3-	1 8
		9 41 a	6 4	3 27 a	2 3

CORRESPONDENCE.

RACING IN WAR TIME.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Your correspondent, who signs himself "Silver Bullet," in his letter published by you in your issue of yesterday, challenges anyone who is sincere in his opinion to answer the arguments set forth in that letter. I accept the challenge, for I am most certainly sincere in my belief that it is altogether opposed to the interests of Great Britain, in the present crisis, that public entertainments, and more especially the old-established Race Meeting, should be abandoned, for the time, in this Colony.

In the first place, although no British subject has the faintest doubt as to what the ultimate issue of the present conflict will be, there are, doubtless, numbers of persons in this part of the world who are not, or who have not troubled to make themselves, fully acquainted with our breed and power. In fact, the vast majority of residents in this Colony are either aliens, or descendents of aliens, and have no interest save that of self. Most of them are entirely ignorant of the real position in Europe; and, particularly having regard to the propaganda of the Germans in China and the attempts made by them to induce the Chinese to believe that Germany may gain the upper hand, it would, in my opinion, be a grave mistake to give rise to the slightest suspicion that we ourselves doubt the final result. This may not, and I do not suppose it has, influenced us in the matter of our continuing to hold the usual Race Meeting and other public entertainments. These have, doubtless, been continued in the knowledge we possess that their discontinuance is unnecessary, and will never be otherwise. Nevertheless, even if their relinquishment were advisable from a financial point of view (and I am convinced it is not), the reasons I have given above would outweigh any such advisability.

To look at the matter from a purely financial aspect:—Apart from the fact that probably by far the greater number of persons who attend the local Race Meetings, and there spend money in the Pari-Mutuel and Cash Sweep boxes, are men who would not otherwise contribute to the War funds, and that a large portion of the amount thus spent is so contributed by the Jockey Club, I happen to know that several persons stated their intention (which I have not the slightest doubt would be carried out) of handing over to the War Funds, by way of gift and not loan, the amount of any sweep they might win. Other British subjects who have not expressed any such intention may reasonably be expected to act similarly with regard to part, if not all, of their winnings. Your correspondent asks:—"Does this" (the contribution of the Jockey Club) "offset the extra expenditure caused in the way of tiffin parties, etc., new hats, and gear for the fair sex, even possibly for the mere man?" I say, unhesitatingly, it does offset, enormously, any expenditure occasioned to persons who have attended the present Race Meeting. Man must eat to live, no more money was spent on a tiffin at the Racecourse than must have been spent elsewhere, and it cannot for a moment be supposed that those who gave the tiffins are in such a position that they will proportionately reduce their war contributions! And, as regards "new hats and gear," I doubt whether a single person attending the meeting acquired such articles for this special occasion. I certainly do not think that anyone has done so who would otherwise have contributed to the war funds, and to the detriment of these funds.

That the residents in Hongkong, particularly the British portion, should be encouraged to save, and to contribute every cent they can, either by gift or loan, for the continued successful prosecution of the war, there cannot be the least doubt; but would this be better effected by their wearing long faces, and refraining from indulging in recreation, and attending public entertainments? In the case of a few persons it might, but I have no hesitation in stating my belief that this slight gain would be altogether outweighed by the loss which would be sustained by our country if all here so acted.

The heart should not be worn on the sleeve; and, although there are very few indeed of the British residents in this Colony who have not suffered intensely by reason of the war, the *fact* that they do not show this openly is no evidence that they do not fully realise that which your correspondent wishes to impress on them. Just as our soldiers in the fighting line indulge in games of football, and make jokes in the trenches, so should we endeavour to keep up our spirits, and exhibit the bold front to all which we are entitled to do. Patriotism is not manifested by open show, nor by making unnecessary sacrifices, but is proved by making such sacrifices as are of real value to the country.—Yours etc.,

W. WILKINSON.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, March 2nd.

THE DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me to acknowledge the promise of the following very generous gifts towards the enlargement of this School:—

A new School Room by Sir Robert Ho Tung, in memory of his mother.

A new Dormitory by Mr. Ho Fook, to be named after Mrs. Ho Fook.

A new Dormitory by Mr. Chan Kai Ming, to be named after Mrs. Chan Kai Ming.

$500 from Mr. Ellis Kadoorie.

$250 from Mr. Nemazee.

$50 from Mr. Ho Kwong.

The new wing is to be three stories and to include a spacious Sick Room, additional teachers' room, etc. Further gifts are, therefore, urgently needed; promises of them may be sent to the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. N. C. Pope, St. Andrew's, Vicarage, Kowloon.—I am, Yours, etc.,

G. H. VICTORIA.

St. Paul's College Hongkong, March 2nd.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

With the exception of re-plays, first division league football has finished for the season in Hongkong. The Royal Engineers have done the best of the first division teams, and now find themselves with a chance of winning both the Hongkong League and the United Services League. To win the former they have to overcome the Club, while to become champions of the U.S. League a more formidable task awaits them, for they have to defeat both the K.S.L.I. and the R.G.A. The Engineers have never won the Hongkong League and the R.G.A. have never managed to pull off the U.S. League. The Gunners at present hold the Hongkong trophy and the Engineers the U.S. trophy, and an exchange would probably be agreeable to both of them. The Sappers are, however, an enterprising team, and may pull off both events.

The football authorities have not yet made up their minds whether the shield is to be competed for this year, or not. This competition always produces some well-contested games, and it will be a pity if it is allowed to fall through this year, especially as league football is practically finished and the season still fairly young.

The position in the second division is still rather vague. As things stand at present, the "D" Company K.S.L.I. are winners of the league, but, as the referee of their last game with the Athletic recommended that the game be replayed, the position still seems to be doubtful. If this recommendation be adopted and the Chinese team wins, the soldiers may have to give way to the Athletic for final honours, or even to their regimental rivals, the "A" Co. K.S.L.I.

There is only one match on the fixture list for to-day, and more than likely this will not take place, as even if it is not postponed on account of the races, the 83rd Company, on account of military duties, are experiencing great difficulty in getting a team, and will probably have to scratch.

CONVERSION OF THE OLD WAR LOAN.

CONCESSION TO COLONIAL HOLDERS.

The following is an extract from a letter from London, dated 18th January, 1917, and addressed to Messrs. Moxon & Taylor:—

"We have been rather concerned since the issue of the New War Loan prospectus regarding the position of Colonial holders of both the 4½ per cent. War Loan and Exchequer Bonds.

"The new prospectus made no mention of any arrangement giving extension of time to investors abroad for converting their holdings, and it would, of course, be quite impossible for them to get the necessary forms back before the closing of the list on the 16th February.

"We have, therefore, taken up the matter and represented to the proper quarter the great injustice to Colonial holders of the previous issues. We are glad to say that the Bank of England have now decided to address a letter to each Colonial holder on the Register, and, provided a reply reaches the Bank by the first opportunity, they will allow the conversion just in the same way as though the holder had been resident in England, and had complied with the terms of the prospectus by making an application before the 16th February.

It is curious this point was not thought of when the prospectus was issued; but we are glad to thing that the matter has now been rectified."

HONGKONG POLICE IN FRANCE.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

An interesting letter from "Somewhere on the Western Front" has been received by a Hongkong colleague from P. C. Booker, of the Hongkong police, who is on active service in France with the 2nd Batt. King's Royal Rifles.

The letter states, among other things:—"Well, I had a very pleasant surprise the night before last (January 18th). I had not been feeling well all day, and was absolutely in the dumps when who should walk into my hut, just behind the line, but Drury and Pattison (of the Hongkong Police). It was the first time I had seen any of the Hongkong boys since last August, and then I saw Drury. Of course, you know that I am the only one left in this Battalion, and it did me the world of good to see some of the old faces again. Pattison told me that Hutchins, Clarke and Reynolds (also of the Hongkong Police) were staying at—some ten or twelve miles away, so next morning I put in for a pass to go and see them, and what a time we had. The only unfortunate part about it was that I had to leave early so as to get back to camp in time. Drury and Barnett are in another Battalion of this Regt., but I have only seem them once since I have been in France, some thirteen months now.

"Well, —, I can honestly say we have had a rough time since we have been over here, and, putting all jokes aside, I will not be sorry to get back again. No doubt you know of the death of Wakeford (Hongkong Police). He was the first. Painting and Allchurch have also been killed, and Phillips, Carpenter, Bloor and Hoare have been wounded. Spittle, I believe, has also been wounded, along with Shaftain. Wilson was reported missing, but it is now believed that he has been killed.

"We have been having some awful weather for the last four days; nothing else but snow, and previous to that, rain; in fact it has done nothing else but rain since we have been in the country. . . . I had ten days' leave last month, and it was like being in Heaven away from the noise of the guns. It was my first leave in twelve months, and goodness knows when the next one will come. . . . Christmas over here was the most miserable day I have ever spent. . . . By the way, I have heard that it has been published in the Hongkong papers that I have been awarded the D. C. M. It is not so, as I was only recommended some months ago, but nothing came of it."

PERVERTED MAN-POWER.

BEWARE THE "MILITARY EXPERT."

Mr. H. G. Wells, in an article upon the tanks, gives a timely warning against the efforts of the "military expert" to divert the man-power of the nation into ineffective channels. He writes:—

"The decisive factor in the sort of war we are now waging is the production and right use of mechanical material; victory in this war depends now upon three things—the aeroplane, the gun and the "Tank" developments. These—and not crowds of men—are the prime necessity for a successful offensive. Every man we draw from munition-making to the ranks brings our Western condition nearer to the military condition of Russia. In these things we may be easily misled by military "experts." We have to remember that the military "expert" is a man who learnt his business before 1914, and that the business of war has been absolutely revolutionised since 1914; the military expert is a man trained to think of war as essentially an affair of cavalry, infantry in formation, and field guns, whereas cavalry is entirely obsolete, infantry no longer fights in formation, and the methods of gunnery have entirely changed. The military man, I observe, still runs about the world in spurs, he travels in trains in spurs, he walks in spurs, he thinks in terms of spurs. He has still to discover that it is about as ridiculous for a soldier to go about in spurs to-day as if he were to carry a crossbow. I take it these spurs are only the outward and visible sign of an inward obsolescence.

"The disposition of the military expert is still to think too little of machinery and to demand too much of men. He makes irrational demands for men, and for the wrong sort of men. Behind our front at the present time there are, for example, many thousands of cavalry, men tending horses, men engaged in transporting bulky fodder for horses, and the like. These men are doing about as much in this war as if they were at Timbuctoo. Every man who is taken from munition-making at X. to spur-worshipping in "khaki" is a dead loss to the military efficiency of the country. Every man that is needed or is likely to be needed for the actual operations of modern warfare can be got by combing out the cavalry, the brewing and distilling industries, the theatres and music-halls, and the like unproductive occupations. The understaffing of munition works, the diminution of their efficiency, by the use of aged and female labour, is the straight course to failure in this war."

COMPANY REPORT.

THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The report of the Directors of the Hongkong Tramway Co., to be submitted to the shareholders at the Ordinary General Meeting to be held on 25th April, 1917, is as follows:—

The gross profit for the year amounts to £44,569 17s. 11d. From this must be deducted the Debenture Interest £7,368 6s. 8d., showing a net profit of £37,201 11s. 3d.

To this should be added the amount brought forward from the last balance sheet, after allowing for the dividend of £9,750, and the amount of £2,000 written off the cost of Tramway undertaking, £6,320 17s. 4d., making an available balance of £43,522 8s. 7d.

Of this, the interim dividend for 1916, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, paid on the 13th September, 1916, absorbed £5,687 10s. 0d.

The Directors now recommend the payment of a final dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1916, at the rate of 23 per cent. per annum, which will absorb £18,687 10s. 0d., and the writing down of the cost of the Tramway undertaking by £2,441 13s. 8d., leaving £16,705 14s. 11d. to be carried forward.

Both the balance sheet and the working and profit and loss account have been transferred into sterling (with the exception of Capital Additions and Depreciation, taken at 2/-) at the T.T. rate on 31st December, 1916, viz., 2/4¾, and as this rate is 5¼d. per dollar higher than the rate taken for the previous accounts submitted, the sterling figures are correspondingly increased, and this must be borne in mind in comparing the accounts with the previous year.

Traffic Receipts show the very large increase of £34,338, due chiefly to the influx of Chinese from Canton during the summer months. The loss on subsidiary coinage has decreased by £2,836.

The increase of £10,060 on working expenses is mainly accounted for by the higher rate of exchange; the actual increase in the Hongkong working expenses amounts to $19,714 only, which, in view of the high prices of materials and the heavy traffic during the year, is very satisfactory.

The Royalty of 5 per cent. of the working profit, payable to the Hongkong Government, has been provided for.

Depreciation has been charged, on similar lines to last year, and it is recommended that the sum of £2,441 13s. 8d. be written off the book value of the undertaking, which will then conform with the valuation made in 1909.

The investments have been written down to the market values at 31st December, 1916.

The Hon. Mr. David Landale resigned his seat on the Board on the 1st November, 1916, and the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton was invited to fill the vacancy. Under Article 111 Mr. Anton is now eligible for re-election.

The retiring Directors are Dr. J. W. Noble and Sir Robert Ho Tung, who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, offer themselves for re-election.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

POSITION OF CROWN COLONIES.

Mr. Eric Macfadyen, member Federal Council, Federated Malay States, asks in a letter to *The Times*:—Is it a foregone conclusion that our Crown Colonies and Dependencies should be wholly unrepresented at the Imperial War Conference? These territories collectively form a vital element in the Empire, and their interests in important respects are special and distinct. They are less vocal than the great Dominions; but when general lines of policy are being laid down it is a matter in which our good faith is much involved that their needs should be given due weight.

Colombo is as much concerned in the problems of world-trade as is Sydney, but inevitably views them from a different angle of vision. British Malaya supplies us with most of our rubber and most of our tin, and, during the war, has led the way in raising large loans, not to pay for purchases to be made in that country, but for remittance home intact. Nor can we forget that when the Canadian ship-building proposals had to be deferred it was the Malay Sultans who stepped in with the gift of a battleship which has since taken her part in maintaining our naval strength. Do not such services confer a claim to recognition? Again, can the special interests of Hongkong, or those of the West Indies, safely be left unrepresented at a Conference which its authors hope may mark an epoch in Imperial reconstruction?

It seems the more necessary to ask this question now that the Secretary of State for the Colonies is no longer a member of the Cabinet. The time and attention of the Prime Minister must be wholly occupied with the immediate conduct of the war; and it certainly appears desirable that the Conference should include a representative familiar with the needs of these lesser constituents of the Empire. More than one member of the Colonial service, both at home and abroad, possesses the knowledge and experience which would fit him to discharge such a function.

The *Japan Chronicle* states that an expert Japanese geologist, a graduate of the Imperial University, Tokio, has been inspecting the gold mines at Changshoukai in Hunan, and some reputed lead or silver mines at another place near by. The visit is in connection with the Mitsubishi branch at Hankow. In the spring an extended tour is to take place, covering a good many places in the west and south of the province.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER CONSIGNMENT OF

SOLID SILVER PRESENTATION PLATE COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTS TABLE WARE, ETC.,

INCLUDING

SWEET DISHES.
CAKE BASKETS.
SALVERS.
CANDLE STICKS.
TOAST RACKS.
TEA SETS.
ETC.

CASED LIQUEUR SETS.
COFFEE SERVICES.
TEAS AND TONGS
BUTTER DISHES.
SUGAR AND CREAM SETS.
ETC.

ALSO

BEST SHEFFIELD ELECTRO-PLATE IN LATEST DESIGNS.

CUTLERY CANTEENS.

CASED CARVERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.

V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE $24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

191-2

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED:

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

RAINCOATS.

WM. POWELL, LTD.,

DES VŒUX ROAD.

89

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

HALF-HOOP DIAMOND RING, platinum setting. Suitable reward on returning same to—
X. Y. Z.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
352

LOST.

ON February 19th, a WHITE BULL TERRIER PUP (dog), six months old, odd eyes, from No. 3, New Government Quarters, Wongneichong Road. Any person detaining the animal after this date will be prosecuted.
INSPECTOR WILDIN,
Imports and Exports Office.
[360

NOTICE.

ON the 7th instant, at Noon, on board the Gunboat "PATRIA," lying in the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO.'S No. 3, DOCK, Kowloon, a Sale will take place of a quantity of Brass File-dust which will be sold to the highest bidder. On view on board the Gunboat daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
By Order of the President of the Administrative Council of the Gunboat "PATRIA."
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1917. 238

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWYCK"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 8th Mar., 1917, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 7th Mar., 1917, at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1917. 361

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Year ending 31st December, 1916, at the rate of Two Pounds Three Shillings Sterling, together with a Bonus of Ten Shillings Sterling per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 26th day of February, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1917. [337

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th March, 1917, until SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1917. [344

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March, to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.
The return of Capital of $2.50 per Share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.
By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917. [329

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW of FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, to be held in the BOTANIC GARDENS.

THURSDAY,
the 8th March, at 2 to 6 P.M.
Admission $1.
Lady MAY will present the Prizes at 5 P.M.

FRIDAY,
the 9th March, at 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Admission 50 Cents.
At 3 to 6 P.M.
Admission 20 Cents.

The Band of the 18th Punjabis will play on both days.
Tea will be obtainable on the Ground.
A. NICOL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1917. 351

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1917.

TO-DAY (SATURDAY) (OFF-DAY), 3RD MARCH.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., or at the Gate. Price for the Off-Day, $3. No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. [330

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE STEWARDS request the pleasure of the presence of the LADIES at the GRAND STAND and the ENCLOSURE during the Races.
A Stand and Enclosure will be reserved for Members and Members' Wives and Families. Tickets for which are being sent out with the Members' Tickets.
All Tickets must be produced to gain admission.
Special accommodation will be reserved as in recent years for Chinese Ladies and their Female attendants in the Stand erected on the plot of ground next to the Lusitano Club Stand.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. 331

NOTICE.

APROPOS of the above, Members are hereby notified that although Membership of the JOCKEY CLUB entitles them to free admission to the Enclosure and Stands during the Race Meeting an opportunity is given to them to make a special contribution to the War Charities by also purchasing an admission Ticket at the Gate. A Book will be in care of the Gate Keeper in which Members are asked to record any such purchases.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. 332

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NO Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.
Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them, and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1917. [333

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Members will be held on MONDAY, March 5th, at the Rooms of the JOCKEY CLUB, HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, at 5.15 P.M. [354

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., LTD., the General Managers of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the ninth day of March, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of proposing, considering, and, if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

(1) That the issued Capital of the Company be Reduced from $277,230 (Two Hundred and Seventy-Seven Thousand Two hundred and Thirty Dollars) Divided into 27,723 (Twenty-Seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-Three) Shares of $10 (Ten Dollars) each, to $194,661 (One Hundred and Ninety-Four Thousand and Sixty-One Dollars) Divided into 27,723 (Twenty-Seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-Three) Shares of $7 (Seven Dollars) each, and that such Reduction be effected by Returning (on such date as the Company's General Managers shall appoint) to the holders of the 27,723 (Twenty-Seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-Three) Shares that have been issued paid up Capital to the extent of $3 (Three Dollars) per Share and by Reducing the nominal amount of each of the said Shares from $10 (Ten Dollars) to $7 (Seven Dollars).

(2) That application be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong to confirm the Reduction of the Capital of the Company in conformity with the foregoing Resolution.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
Dated this First day of March, 1917.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
[355

G. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.
58

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 192, THE PEAK), for 3 or 4 months, from 1st June, 1917.
Apply— LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
[246

TO LET—FURNISHED.

From May to end of October.

STRAWBERRY HILL, THE PEAK. Six Rooms, Garden and Tennis Court.
Apply to— "H. W. L.,"
1, Des Voeux Road Central.
[188

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situate in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.
Apply— "X. Y. Z.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[322

TO LET.

NO. 46, ELGIN STREET, 6 Room House From 1st April.
Apply to—
DR. M. E. ASGER,
New Post Office Building.
[269

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEHAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
[108

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[102

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
97

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
[90

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and Airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[86

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
69

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43 with wharf area 53,000 sq. ft. suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[291

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES in Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.
[128

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

LADY MAY, President of the Guild in this Colony, invites all Ladies interested in the organisation of working parties for war work—whether in connection with War Charities Committee or not—to attend a Meeting at Government House on WEDNESDAY, 7th March, at 10.30 A.M., for the discussion of matters of general interest.
[350

HONGKONG POLICE (RESERVE).

SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING
FOR
H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

EASTER SUNDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1917.

Open to any person in the Colony.
Entrance Fee $1
(to be used in connection with printing expenses).

Service Rifles.	Open Sights.
100 yds. Grouping.	400 yds. Deliberate.
200 " Deliberate.	500 " "
300 " "	600 " "

Printed conditions may be obtained on written application to Inspector H. A. LAMBERT, Headquarters' Club, H.K.P.R.
[310

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
OLD BROWN
BRANDY
E
QUALITY.

5½ YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE 616.
[12

DEATHS.

ALLAN.—At the Shanghai General Hospital, on February 25th, HENRY T. ALLAN, aged 70 years.

IRVING.—At Exmouth, England, on 23rd February, CHARLES JOHN IRVING, C.M.G., aged 86, late Resident Councillor, Penang. Straits papers please copy.
[358

LAURIE.—At Brentwood, Essex, on January 9th, EMILY ANNE, widow of P. G. LAURIE, Heron Court, Brentwood, and daughter of the late Sir JOHN SMALE, Chief Justice of Hongkong, aged 73.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 3RD MARCH, 1917.

TRADE AND THE WAR.

THE British merchant has always been an individualist. The remarkable prosperity and development of Great Britain during the second half of the nineteenth century were due very largely to the enterprise of men who believed in themselves, and applied what has been called the Samuel Smiles' Gospel of Self-Help to their business. They neither asked for, nor expected, aid from the State, nor co-operation from their friends. Those were the days when applied science was just emerging from the stage of infancy. Men who had shown great personality and industry elevated themselves from the foundry, the counter, or the bench to the manager's office, by the simple expedient of starting a business on a very small scale and enlarging it from year to year. In many cases it happened that a man who had in his employment many hundreds of workers could not sign his own name to a document. The career of these early captains of industry was simply a record of concentration upon business. All the manufacturing districts of Britain, such as Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Glasgow and Newcastle, have produced numerous examples of the material success of citizens who commenced life with no asset but an outstanding personality. London, the stage upon which was played the stimulating romance of Dick Whittington, has furnished many examples of the rise to fame of the honest and industrious apprentice. As in China, so in London, there were trade guilds, and the old City Companies are evidence of a desire among traders that they should combine together to maintain their common interests. The Guild system is, indeed, an early example of co-operation. The City Companies of London still wield a considerable amount of power and control large funds; but they do not, except in rare instances, exercise any supervision over the trades after which they are named. Most of them are almost entirely philanthropic institutions, whose chief work is to administer funds for charitable purposes. In China, of course, the guilds have a different function to perform.

The introduction of the limited liability Company marked the beginning of a new trade era. It made the growth of very large organisations possible, and set up Boards of Directors, which directed policies, instead of leaving the supreme control in the hands of one man. Trade unions and employers' federations sprang into existence, and in place of the personal relationship between master and man there came the conference between trade union officials and selected representatives of the employers. The trade unions brought their grievances and policies into politics. There also grew up the Chambers of Commerce, and although, at first, these bodies seemed to be without executive authority, they served to educate public opinion in matters of trade, and exercised, also, some influence in Parliament.

Despite the tendency towards greater aggregations of capital and larger establishments, there was, until the last ten or twenty years, a great deal of competition among the firms engaged in any one industry. Then the idea found acceptance that co-operation was less wasteful than competition, and new societies or associations sprang into being. Such a one is the Society of Motor Manufacturers, which decides many important trade questions concerning the production of automobiles, and manages the public exhibitions of new cars. About five years ago an association was formed in England, the special purpose of which was the protection and development of trade interests in China. It was called the British Engineers' Association, and it included many of the best known firms of manufacturing engineers in the Kingdom. It appointed a Commissioner in Peking, interested itself actively in the education of Chinese engineers, circulated amongst its members confidential reports concerning trade openings in the Far East, and strongly urged the British Foreign Office to show greater regard for trade interests. Since the war we have not heard very much of its activities, except that it has given attention to the commercial possibilities of Russia. Recently it has fused itself into, or amalgamated with, a rather more ambitious association which originated in Manchester. It is doubtless actively considering its plans for the trade campaign which is to follow the end of the war. As, at the present time, it is almost impossible to obtain anything made of iron, steel or copper from home, it is obvious that hardware manufacturers have no need to worry about a market. All the large engineering works in Britain are rigidly controlled to-day by the Minister of Munitions, and it is almost literally true to say that every machine and mechanic in the country is engaged upon the production of material necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. Nevertheless, the trade organisations multiply. The Royal Colonial Institute has a Committee of Trade and Industry, while a well-known business man of the Midlands has formulated "the Dudley Docker Scheme" for a pooling of trade interests. The Government have set up Commissions of Inquiry, the latest of which has reported in favour of Imperial preference. It will be remembered, also, that a State Bank for industry has been recommended. As the amalgamation of interests increases, the legislation affecting trade becomes more and more complex. It is almost axiomatic, however, that the larger the machine the cheaper is the production of the article. When the war is over we are not likely to go back to the conditions which obtained before August, 1914. The State will demand more of the individual. For instance, compulsory military service, in some form, seems certain. At the same time the State will concern itself more than formerly with the material prosperity of the Empire, and will, we trust, demonstrate to the individual the advantages of co-operation. The war, indeed, appears to have carried us far away from the old idea of individualism and in the direction of State socialism. That is a development which contains great possibilities of both good and evil. We are sanguine, however, that the lessons of the war will be such that only good will result from the State's increased activity.

Lady Clementi-Smith, of Sefton Lodge, Bognor, Sussex, widow of Sir Cecil Clementi-Smith, G.C.M.G., left unsettled estate of the gross value of £3,775.

Much sympathy will be felt with Mr. E. Irving, Director of Education, in the loss which he has sustained by the death of his father, Mr. C. J. Irving, C.M.G., late Resident Councillor of Penang.

In consequence of Mr. D. Burlingham, A.S.P., proceeding to a theatre of war, Inspector Lamont will be placed in charge at Taipo, and Inspector Macdonald has been transferred to the Hunghom police station.

The members of the Hongkong Police Force who have been selected to go to the front will leave the Colony to-day. They will be marched down from the Central Police Station at 2.30 p.m., and depart from Blake Pier at 3 p.m. The contingent will include Mr. D. Burlingham, A.S.P., who is proceeding to India to join the forces there. The contingent was entertained to a farewell dinner at the King Edward Hotel, last evening, among those present being Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse (presiding), Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), Mr. J. W. Franks, and Mr. T. H. King. Mr. Wodehouse, on behalf of the company, wished the men *bon voyage*, and expressed the hope that all would return safely.

THE V.C. FOR A FORMER HONGKONG SOLDIER.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Private F. J. Edwards, of the Middlesex Regiment, who was stationed in Hongkong in 1912, being then a Trumpeter in the 88th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery. He enlisted in the Middlesex Regiment in August, 1914, and realised all the qualities of the "Diehards," for he won the V.C. for this fine feat:—"His part of the line was held up by machine-gun fire, and all officers had become casualties. There was confusion and indication of retirement. Private Edwards, grasping the situation, on his own initiative dashed out alone towards the gun, which he knocked out with bombs."

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

HOUSE REMOVAL.

For "removing premises" without a licence, two Chinese, a boarding-house keeper and another were fined $25 by Mr. Melbourne.

JAPANESE AT VARIANCE.

When a case was called in which a Japanese charged a fellow-countryman with assault, only the defendant appeared, and it was stated that the complainant was too ill to appear.

Questioned by Mr. Wood (the Magistrate) the principal witness, also a Japanese, said that in his opinion defendant was in the wrong. He (defendant) had "knives and something in his hands."

The case was remanded for the attendance of the complainant.

SILVER DOLLARS FROM THE RACES.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Melbourne with attempting to export 2,200 silver dollars.

The Revenue Officer who was on duty in the harbour in a sampan had his suspicions aroused by the manœuvring of another sampan in the vicinity of a ship. The officer boarded the sampan, and underneath the boards he found the silver dollars made up in boxes of fifty.

Mr. Lloyd, of the Imports & Exports Department, who prosecuted, said he did not wish to press for a heavy penalty, as it was obviously not the defendant's money. However, he would like a fine sufficient to deter boat-people from taking part in such proceedings.

A fine of $10 was imposed, and the money was ordered to be confiscated.

Mr. Lloyd told his Worship that the dollars came from the race course. There was some difficulty in getting the money paid at the booth, and as soon as it was paid the recipients disappeared. Many of the dollars bore the "chop" of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

17

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

63

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 4th Mar., D'light.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LUCHOW"	On 6th Mar., 9 A.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 6th Mar., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 6th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 6th Mar., 5 P.M.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"HOIHOW"	On 9th Mar., D'light.
SHANGHA	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th Mar, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 11th Mar., D'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 14th Mar., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 21st Mar., Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA" "TAMING" and TEAN. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 38. 4

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN ... ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, 6th Mar., at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

24

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &C.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hong-kong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG. about	Leave S'POOR about	Due at M'SEILLES. if calling about	Due LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

23

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE	§ TAMBA MARU Capt. Akamatsu 12,500	THURSDAY, Mar., at Noon.	8 h
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	§SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noma 12,500	WED'DAY, Mar., at Noon.	28th

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

MOJI and KOBE	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Kamada 8,000	MONDAY, Mar.	19 h
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda 9,600	FRIDAY, Mar., at 10 A.M.	16th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TOYORA MARU Capt. Shimidzu 6,000	SATURDAY, Mar.	24th
	§ FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Irisawa 21,000	THURSDAY, Mar., at 11 A.M.	15th
	§ HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Frees 16,000	FRIDAY, Mar., at 11 A.M.	23rd

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK — MANILA SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.
§ Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
R. MORI Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 293 5

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed		Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21	knots ... TUES.,	6th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,0 0 — 15	knots ... SATUR.,	24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21	knots ... MON.,	2nd April.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14	knots ... MON.,	16th April.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18	knots ... SATUR.,	28th April.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18	knots ... SATUR.,	12th May.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G$2.50 ... " G$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamer of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO;
THENCE BY
TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291. 67

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA		

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740. 2

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.
(TRANS PACIFIC).

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, [VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"BURINA MARU"	WED'DAY.	14th Mar., at 3 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	SATURDAY,	31st Mar., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY	4th Mar., at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU"	TUESDAY.	6th Mar., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745. 49

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails dispatched from London via Siberia for Hongkong on 15th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th January, 1917, arrived yesterday.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O ...	5.0J P.M.	—
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	2.00 P.M. 4.09 P.M. 4.30 P.M.	— — —
Canton Samshui and Wuchow ...	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-days	On Sundays & Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tang	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
Kawkong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

ELECTRO-PLATING AND REPAIR WORKSHOPS:
OBSERVATION POINT, WANCHAI.

The Electro Plating Works laid down some years ago have proved a distinct success, both in the high quality of work expeditiously turned out and also in the fact that our clients are saved considerable delay and HEAVY EXPENSE in sending home tarnished metal ware for replating.

This VARIABLE and DAMP CLIMATE will cause both silver and electro-plated metal to tarnish, therefore why allow such eyesores, when it is possible to make equal to new at small cost?

The Workshop Plant has recently been considerably enlarged with additional facilities for BRONZING, ANTIQUE COPPER, OXYDIZED SILVER and other fancy finishes.

SHIPS' FITTINGS.

It is hardly necessary to dilate on the great convenience to shipping firms, in the knowledge that Saloon Cabin or Deck Fittings, dinner services, etc., can be made equal to new in the shortest time at reasonable cost.

HOUSE AND SHOP FITTINGS.

Brass Bedsteads, Ornaments, Shop Rails and Fittings, etc., all need attention in the course of time, and the benefits of local remedy again appeal strongly.

GOLF CLUBS.

Cleaned and burnished on the shortest notice.

OFFICERS' SWORDS.

Polished and Plated. 27

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"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

Directory and Chronicle of the Far East	$11.00	Missionary Directory, cloth cover	$1.25
Do. Do. Smaller Edition	7.00	Do. paper cover	0.80
Children of Far Cathay, a Social and Political Novel, by C. J. H. Halcombe	3.50	Dog and Gun in New Territory	1.00
The Jubilee of Hongkong, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.00	From Hongkong to Canton, by the Pearl River—"A Book for the Globetrotter," by Capt C. V. Lloyd; with Maps and Illus.	1.75
The Hongkong Typhoon, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account	0.50	Hongkong Weekly Press, half-yearly vol., bound	7.50
Temporary Mining Regulations in China	0.50	Sixty Years Anglo-Chinese Calendar, 1834 to 1923	2.00
Regulations for Railway Construction in China	0.50	Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail days 1874	—
Hongkong Hansard Reports of the Meetings of the Legislative Council, Published Annually	5.00	Bombay Rates of Exchange at Hongkong, English Mail Days, 1893	1.00
Mountings of Naval Guns and their Subsequent Use with the Ladysmith Relief Column	1.00	Called Out; or the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe	3.00
Warlike Exploits of the Merchant Navy, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh	1.00	Plan of the West River	1.00
Political Obstacles to Missionary Success in China	0.25	" " " Victoria	1.00
Trade Mark Regulations in China	0.25	" " " Kowloon	0.75
		" " " Peak	0.75
		" " " New Territory	0.75
		Power of Attorney Form	0.25
		Mail Tables for 1914, on card	0.35
		Do. on paper	0.25

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	March 2nd
On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4⅜
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4⅜
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/4⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/4⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/4⅜
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/5
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.6½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	336
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	55⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	109½
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	111½
On Singapore.—On demand	99⅜
On Batavia.—On demand	135½
On Haiphong.—On demand	2⅜% pm n.
On Saigon.—On demand	2⅜% pm.
On Bangkok.—On demand	65½
Sovereign, Bank's Buying Rate	$8.48
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$ 48.2)
Bar Silver, per oz	37½d.

Subsidiary Coins.

	per cent
Hongkong 20 cents pieces	$0.00 Premium.
Hongkong 10 "	0.05 "
Canton 20 "	$5.60 discount.
Canton 10 "	$5.70 "

HONGKONG'S FAVOURITE VIRGINIA CIGARETTE.

"Embassy" No. 77 VIRGINIA CIGARETTES. W.D. & H.O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

EMBASSY No. 77,

"Embassy" No. 77 VIRGINIA CIGARETTES. W.D. & H.O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

HAND-MADE FROM SPECIALLY SELECTED LEAF.

15

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG 2ND MARCH, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$687, x. div. sellers		£4 16/- for 1916
Insurances.—				
Cantons	$50	$375		$25 for 1914
China Fires	$20	$155		$9 for 1914
Hongkong Fires	$50	$367½		$27 for 1914
Hongkong Fires	£5	Tls. 150		27½% for 1915
North Chinas	$100	$300		$60 for 1914
Unions	$20	$255		$18 for 1914
Yangtzees	$50	$100, sellers		$14 for year ending 30-6.15
Shipping.—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$15	$19, sales		$1.25 for 1916
Canton Steamboats	£5	$41½		3/- int. for 1916
Indo-China Prof.	£5	$425, sellers		10/- int. for 1916
Do. Def.	$10	$23		$2.10 for year ending 30-4-16
Star Ferry Co.	$100	$110½, buy.		$12 for 1915
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	P30	$33		Ps. 5 for 1916
Malaben Sugars				$4 and for bonus of $2 for 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—	$50	$33, sellers		$2½ int. for 1916
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$126		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30-4-16
H. and W. Dock Co.	Tls. 100	Tls. 83		
Shanghai Docks				
Lands, Hotels, and Buildings.—	$100	$93		$7 for 1916
Central Estates	$50	$107, sellers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Hotels	$100	$		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Lands	$10	(		50 cents for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$30			$2 for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$50	$72, sellers		$5.25 for 1916
West Points				
Oils.—	G10	Tls. 18, sal.		Tl. 1 for year ending 31-10-15
Langkats	£1	106/-		2/- int. account 1916
Shells	£1	28/-		9% for 1915/16
Ural Caspian				
Mining.—	£1	26/-		1/- int. act. year ending 30-6-16
Kailans	£1	$2.40, sellers		None since 1910
Raubs	£1	39/-		4/- int. account 1916
Tronoh				
Cotton Mills.—	Tls. 50	T. 145		Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Ewo	Tls. 10	T. 13, sel.		T. 0.90 for year ending 30-11-16
Kung Yik	Tls. 50	T. 116, buy		Tls. 6 for year ending 30-6-16
Shanghai	Tls. 5	Tls. 5, sel.		Nil for 1915
Yangtszepoo				
Miscellaneous.—	$12	$8, buyers		72 cents for 1915
China Borneos	$5	$4.65, buy.		None since 1906
China Lights	$10	$8.30, sellers		70 cents for 1916
China Providents	$6	$24		$3 for year ending 31-7-16
Dairy Farms				
Green Island Cement	$10	$11.20		60 cents for 1915
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$49, buyers		$2.25 for year ending 29-2-16
Hongkong Ices	$25	$160		$2 int. account 1916
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$32		$1 int. account 1916
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		None for year ending 31-5-16
Hongkong Trams	5/-	$7.30, sales		Int. 7% account 1916
Peak Trams Old	$10	$9.80		7% for year ending do. [30-4-16
Do. New	$1	$1		25 cents for year ending 31-5-16
Steam Laundries	$5	$34		
Union Waterboats	$19	$154, buy.		$1.25 for 1916
Watson & Co.	$10	$62, buyers		70 cents for 1915
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$6		None since 1914

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency)	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$3.65	65 p. c.	—
Ayer Pannas	$5	Jan.	$11.90	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glenealy	$1	Oct.	$2.30	30 p. c.	—
Kedah	$1	Apl.	$4.00	42½ p. c.	20 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$8.10	40 p. c.	15 p. c.
Malaka Pindas	$1	Aug.	$2.45	30 p. c.	—
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.75	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.40	20 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$5.30	23 p. c.	12½ p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$21.25	25 p. c.	20 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			3/2		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

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"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

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KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED, INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $18,500,000
$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.—Chairman.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Banker:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1917. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,
Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Weichow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tsuhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. Taiyuan: Yuncheng. Foochow. Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. Canton. Kueiyang, Peking, Kueihua Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [162

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. 1853
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1915. [141

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... ,, 15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... ... ,, 4,880,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokio.
FORMOSA—Ako, Giran, Kagi, Kabenko Keelung, Makung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Taiwan, Takow, Tamsui.
CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Swatow.
OTHERS—Hongkong, London, Singapore Sombabaia.

LONDON BANKERS.
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

N. YANAGITA Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1916. [104

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed ,, ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ,, ... 562,500
Reserve Fund ,, ... 550,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches:
Bombay Galle Karachi Penang
Calcutta Hongkong Kobe Bhara Rangoon
Colombo Howrah Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Delhi Kandy Madras Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).

Hongkong Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [92

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

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